The Bombay Gazet

10,289—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st February, 1882.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, by which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st January, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March Friday.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Mar.
L. ROSETTA	3502	700	A. E. Barlow	17th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
L. POONAH	3130	450	W. A. Seaton	31st ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
— THIBET	2503	450	S. T. Cole	21st ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ,,
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Feb. 17th, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be [illegible] to cover any loss of time on the voyage [illegible]

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. ROME, 5,000 tons, [illegible] will leave Bombay for [illegible] on [illegible] April.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.
I Class ..R 509 Including
II do. 340
III do. 140 W

To MARSEILLES.
I Class ..R 520 including wines.
II do. 350
145 Without food.

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Children not above
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USTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazzarich	2,000	400	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,394 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	8th March.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	5th April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,300	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	29th April.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1882.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

FORTNIGHTLY LINE,
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. SHARP, sails WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London, 30th April. The CANARA carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CA
BOOK PASSA
and all
without charge

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE,
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. SHARP, sails WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London, 30th April. The CANARA carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 24th February, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, each 15 as.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of [illegible] is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,
PREPARED AND CURED ON
THE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish.........Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash ,, 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

UBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Cash per doz.
D, 2 inch..............Rs. 3 0
2¼ inch.............. ,, 3 8
OVERED Silk Sewn, Re-
.... ,, 9 0
OVERED, CatguSewn,
n size.............................. 9 0

EACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION,

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets	...Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1 4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3 0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING,
MONDAY, 27TH FEB., 1882.
AT 9 PRECISELY,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Eliza Gordon, Mrs. Norville.

To be followed at 9-45 by
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, etc., Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1ST,
(LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT)
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

NOTICE TO BOOK TICKET HOLDERS.
THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON
will be given on
THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER..................MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER..............MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime.

Poonah ....31st March.
Deccan ....28th April.
Indus ....26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE S. S. WISTOW HALL will sail for LIVERPOOL TO-DAY, at 6 p.m., from the Prince's Dock.

Passengers should be on board not later than 5 p. m.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th February, 1882.

S. S. BRITANNIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the A. H. LLOYD'S advertisement, it is hereby notified that the Co.'s four steamers:—

HUNGARIA,	appointed to sail on the		8th March.
DAPHNE,	do.	do.	8th April.
VORWAERTS,	do.	do.	8th May.
HELIOS,	do.	do.	8th June.

Will perform their passages at a speed of ten miles an hour, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.—The HOUSE in Marine lines, advertised last week was erroneously stated to be available for SIX MONTHS from the 15th April instead of for THREE MONTHS from the 15th June.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Antiseptic Surgery; by W. W. Cheyne... ...	13 4
Book of Oddities; by W. Andrews	0 10
Castaway; by E. Yates	1 4
Constitutional Diseases; by M. Clifford. ...	1 0
Egypt: Political, Financial, and Strategical; by G. W. Vyse ...	5 12
England on the Defensive or the Problem of Invasion; by Captain J. T. Barrington ...	4 12
Fifty Years of Science; by Sir J. Lubbock ...	1 8
Handbook in Outline of the Political History of England to 1881; by A. H. D. Acland and C. Ransome ...	3 12
Head of the Family	1 4
James Mill; by A. Bain	3 4
John Stuart Mill: A Criticism; by A. Bain...	1 8
Keeping the Vow; by Mrs. M. Morgan ...	3 4
Land of the Morning; by W. G. Dixon ...	4 12
Lessons on form; by R. P. Wright	1 8
Life at Home, at School, and at College ...	2 8
Little Lucy's Wonderful Globe; by C. M. Yonge	3 0
Noah's Ark: An Essay in Unnatural History; by P. Robinson	8 0
No Surrender; by C. Tyrell... ...	3 12
Put Yourself in his Place; by C. Reade ...	1 4
Ralph Waldo Emerson: His Life, Writings, and Philosophy; by G. W. Cooke ...	5 8
Sowing and Sewing; by C. M. Yonge ...	1 0
Tales from the works of Capt. Marryat, "Fourth series" ...	0 10
Why Paul Ferroll Killed his Wife ...	1 4
Black's Map of India	3 0
Flitters Tatters and the Counsellor and other Sketches	3 12
Fred. Marthan in Russia; by W.H.G. Kingston	2 4
Fontaine and other French Fabulists; by ...	1 8

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION
THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, MEDICINE CHESTS, AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HATS, HELMETS, TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQUEURS, AND TOBACCONIST'S SUNDRIES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
TABLE GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
GAMES, GYMKHANA KIT, SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
HORSE AND STABLE GEAR, WHIPS, VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND MEDICINES
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, AND HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.
(To the Profession and Trade only.)
TREACHER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE PRICED LIST OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKING STICKS.

A Large and Select Assortment of Natural Handles, including the Tam-o'-Shanter and Brighton Crook...Re. 1 0 to Rs. 5 0
Handsome Presentation Sticks, Silver Mounts (Hall marked) ... ,, 6 0 to ,, 8 0

RIDING WHIPS, CROPS, &c.

Ladies' and Gent's, in great variety ... ...Rs. 4 8 to Rs. 6 0

HOAR & CO., —OUTFITTERS.— BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH and LORD supply every necessary in GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING for a voyage home or a journey up-country; and Gentlemen arriving in, or departing from, Bombay, will do well to pay their well-known House a visit. They [illegible] each Department under European Supervision, and may rely on punctuality in the execution of all orders entrusted to their care.

8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS AND METAL MART
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, NESBIT-ROAD.

WE are AGENTS for the following well-known firms, and have always on hand a stock of their Specialities, which we can offer at exceptional prices.

Articles not in stock imported from England in 6 weeks to 2 months from date of order.

For Prices, &c., see Catalogue and Monthly Price Lists.

AVELING & PORTER	...Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES	...For Cotton, Oil, Hides, &c.
BULL'S	...Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH,	Portable Engines, Agricultural Machinery, &c.
CROWLEY & CO.	...Patent Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, T.	...Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISTLE & KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
FRENCH ASPHALTE CO. LD.	...Makers of Seyssel's Asphalte.
GWYNNE, J. & H.	..."Invincible" Centrifugal Pumps.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS	...Gifford's Injectors.
HODGSON & STEAD, LD.	...Weighing Machines, &c.
WARDS	...Patent Roof Ventilators.
	...Celebrated Portland Cement.
	Patent Lubricating Oils for Cylinders, Valves, Spindles, &c.
	ire Fencing Ornamental Gates, &c.
	atent Wrought Iron Pulleys.
	Wood Working Machinery.
	.Silicate Charlton Paints, Enamels, &c.
	..Launch Engines, &c.

DSON AND CRUDDAS,
CULLA IRON WORKS,
BOMBAY.

ER, PALMER & CO.

tatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their
ed, in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.
suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the
ginal Importers, and detailed Lists of them on appli-

ombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore.
found at all the principal Stations in India.

NEUBERG'S
ETTE FACTORY,
ADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest

Rs. as.
3 8
3 4
3 0
2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.			Rs.		Rs. as.
5	Success...	per 1,000,	25;	100,	2 10
6	Medon ...	,,	20;	,,	2 4
7	Bijoux ...	,,	18;	,,	2 0
8	Nydia ...	,,	18;	,,	2 0
9	Nymph...	,,	15;	,,	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVOURED.

No.			Rs.		Rs. a.
13	Walkyr...	per 1,000,	18;	100,	2 0
14	Zuleika...	,,	15;	,,	1 12

ithout Mouthpieces.
ach Brand carry the rate per 1,000.
ON APPLICATION.

BERG,
Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

TO-NIGHT, OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.
FIRST GRAND FASHIONABLE CONCERT OF SIMONSEN'S CELEBRATED STAR COMPANY.

PART I.

1. Piano Solo—The Erlking (Liszt)—Herr Colonna.
2. The Colleen Bawn (Benedict)—Signor Luisetti.
3. Jewel Song from Faust (Gounod)—Miss Leonora.
4. Violin Solo—Souvenir de Bellini (Artot)—Martin Simonsen.
5. Carnival de Venice. for Voice (Benedict)—Miss Martina.
6. Duet—Il Trovatore (Verdi)—Miss Leonora and Signor Luisetti.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Cavatina—Barber of Seville (Rossini)—Signor Luisetti.
2. Ballad—It was a dream (Sullivan)—Miss Martina.
3. Violin Solo—Variations on English and Irish Airs (Simonsen) Martin Simonsen.
4. Irish Ballad—Come back to Erin (Claribel)—Miss Leonora.
5. Kissing Duet (from Galathea—Suppe)—Misses Leonora & Martina Simonsen.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY 28TH, SECOND CONCERT WITH COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Reserved Seats..............................Rs. 4
Second Seats 2

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan may be seen and seats reserved.

Doors open at 8-30, performance to commence at 9 p. m. Bombay Time.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p.m.

FRUIT JULIEN,
VEGETABLE PURGATIVE
AND
REFRESHING LAXATIVE
AGAINST
Constipation, Piles, Bile, &c., &c.
Price per bot., Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, three BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy, rent moderate. One upper-storied Bungalow, new road, Cumbala, furnished or unfurnished, rent moderate. One upper-storied Bungalow at Mazagon, next to Convent School, rent moderate. Two Bungalows at Chowpatty, rent moderate. One Bungalow at Grant-road. One Bungalow at Ketewary, also Residences and offices in Fort. For rent and other particulars, apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE and Co.
17, Forbes-street. House and Estate Agents.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 60 per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1881, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 67, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to the Registered Shareholders of that day on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TOWN HALL, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY FEBRUARY 27th, opening night of SIMONSEN'S GREAT STAR COMPANY.

MESSRS. JAMES SCOTT and Co. REMOVED from 2, Dean-lane, to 6, Rampart [illegible] Old Bombay Club.

WANTED to ADVANCE upon personal security to a good man, European or Native. Apply to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a very desirable SHOP in Hornby-row, position best. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at Tea Agency, No. 22, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, Scheidmayer and Soehne's Square PIANO, in good condition, price Rs. 450 nett. Apply E. M. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co.

45 RUPEES PER MONTH.—Furnished Rooms, with Board. Bombay Total Abstinence Boarding Establishment, 32, Apollo-street, Fort.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—The sale of Mr. Taylor's Law Library is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, 8th March. CRAWFORD & Co.

Wanted, by a European woman experienced in children, a situation as NURSE to a lady going to England early in April. Apply to "Y. Z.," care of *B. G.*

THE new and enlarged premises of the Provision Cash Store, [illegible] and an extension of the old Store, Forbes-street, Fort, are open [illegible]

JUST unpacked a very large consignment of Needle Work Baskets, Flower Baskets, Parasols, Purses, &c. Inspection respectfully requested. BARTON & Co. Meadow St.

THE SEASON.—GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. Cheap! cheap! Do not lose this good chance. Come each and every at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

IS DOCTRINAL CHRISTIANITY TRUE, Under the Light of Reason and Common Sense? By a Deist, p.p. 60. Price, One Rupee, post free. Address "A. D.," Post Office, Poona.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The Rev. GELSON GREGSON will deliver a Lecture to English-speaking Natives THIS EVENING at half-past 5, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., will preside. All are invited. Admission free.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—SOCIAL MEETING, WEDNESDAY, 1st March, in the Town Hall, at half-past seven. Tea, Music, and addresses by Rev. Gelson Gregson and others. Tickets at eight annas each to be had at Young Men's Coffee Rooms, Apollo-bunder and Prince's Dock, and at the Tract and Book Society. Soldiers and sailors half price.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

GRAND Central Hotel, under European management. Board and lodging Rs. 100 per month. Board only Rs. 60, best table in Bombay.—G. AGRATI.

COPPER-PLATE Engraving, Card-printing, die-sinking and embossing neatly executed in the best English style by Esperance & Co., Church Gate St.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real Ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

TOWN HALL, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, opening night of SIMONSEN'S GREAT STAR COMPANY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

TO BE LET, furnished, for two or three months in the hot weather, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, well situated. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to G. W. ROUGHTON, 5, Church-lane.

FOR SALE, genuine PORT WINE, in cases of 1 dozen each; also TINTO and BRANCO in barrels of 10 and 20 gallons each—received direct from Portugal. Apply to H. F. SOARES & Co., Apollo Street.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES have won the highest prizes at London, Dublin, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, Naples, etc., etc. They are with all latest improvements and accessories. Kilting attachment Rs. 12 each. For cash or on hire. 2, Church Gate-Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a handsome turn-out, consisting of a light elegant vis-a-vis phaeton (four seated victoria) in good order, with a powerful well bred bay Australian horse, height about 15-3, sound, very steady, and goes also in saddle. Cost Rs. 1,550 eighteen months ago. Now offered at Rs. 1,200, as owner leaves for England. Apply M.B., care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS (EAGLE BRAND) just received. PEARSE, Sole Agent, 2, Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

NEW ADV

ROYAL BOMBAY

THE ADJOURNED AN
MEETING of the membe
BAY YACHT CLUB will be held
DAY, at 6 p. m.
H. GILL, Honora
Bombay, 27th February, 1882.

NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, w
reserve, on the 15th March, 1882, at Manma
iron work, frames, wheels, springs, &c., of about
Wagons, broad gauge. The material is to be
within one week of the day of sale.
To be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Ed. H. HALLUM,
Executive Engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on 20th idem.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation: and Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 25th February, 1882.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PRESENT RATE of ten (10) a[illegible] per maund for grain and common seeds in consignments of 270 maunds and over from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmati (the junction with the B. B. and C. I. Railway) will be continued up to the 30th June, 1882.

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, Traffic Supdt's Office, dated 24th Feb., 1882.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 4th and 6th March, for the HOLI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
E. J. REID, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
C. LOWELL, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. M. GRIGOR, Agent.
Bombay, Feb. 17, 1882.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, [illegible])
Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.
SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SWISS MILK.

THE [illegible] adoption of NESTLE'S [illegible] the nurture of Infants [illegible] examination and from [illegible] MOTHERS they are [illegible] the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. The change to it from other Milks IS PRODUCTIVE OF NOTHING BUT BENEFIT in the Nursery. Arrangements are made for constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, [illegible] now in the occupation of [illegible]
Apply to the MANAGER.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE [illegible]
A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT [illegible] who [illegible] ference.
Also several [illegible] who have served as [illegible] preference. Those who have [illegible] for Subordinate Judges will have the [illegible]
Apply to the DEWAN, with testimo[illegible] also the salary required.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED MR. HERBERT R. GREAVES to SIGN our firm per procuration.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1882.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. T. B. MIDDLETON CEASED to be a PARTNER in our firm from the 31st of December last.

GLOVER & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February 1882.

MR. EDWARD BEDFORD is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our firm in the contract for the construction of the Bhopal State Railway as from the 1st January, 1882.

GLOVER & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1882.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED, for the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Mahratta Railways, a competent DRAFTSMAN, capable of making drawings from hand sketches and working drawings from type designs. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

ADDRESS,
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Southern Mahratta Railways, POONA.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES will be issued in Exchange for Bankers' receipts on application to the undersigned.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
9, Hummum-street, Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 17th instant when a SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty per share was MADE, PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 6th March, 1882.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
9, Hummum-street, Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.,
Plans and Estimates prepared,
Machinery, &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 5, Apollo Street Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 4th and 6th March, for the HOLI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 20th Feb. 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GRAIN RATES DELHI AND AGRA TO BOMBAY.

THE RAJPUTANA MALWA LINE having agreed to continue the present rates an increase will NOT be made up to the 30th June. It is hoped that through reduced rates will be adopted after June 30.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, February 24, 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

GODRA EXTENSION.

GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC of every description is being booked to and from Godra and all stations on this and connected Railways.

Until further notice Passenger trains will be run as follows:—

DOWN.	A. M.	P. M.	UP.	A. M.	A. M.
Anand....Dep.	9 25	3 45	Godra....Dep.	4 30	10 [illegible]
Dakor .... ,,	10 52	5 15	Dakor .. ,,	7 3	12 [illegible]
Godra ....Arr.	1 20	7 30	Anand ..Arr.	8 30	2 [illegible]

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th February, 1882.

[illegible]
pot
y at old
shows sales
ok 52,000 bales
re; so that for the
to mouth, and do not
nten them into stocks.
large and in excess of last
tly made up of the greatest
In America the receipts are
59,000 bales, as against 136,000
week last year. Indeed, a crop
5½ millions seems now pretty
ccepted at home, but owing to dull trade
prospects of the increase in the supply of
Cotton, no excitement is the result of this.
llowing are the usual statistics for Liverpool
e week :—

	1882.	1881.
tock in Liverpool at date....	742,000	714,000
ch Surats	73,000	34,000
isible supply of all kinds......	3,220,000	2,940,000
ch Surats	523,000	304,000
in London	52,000	46,000
e of Mid Uplands	6 7-16	6¾
Do. Fair Dhollera	4 7-16	4¾

In America the week's position compares with last year as follows :—

	1882.	1881.
Week's receipts at ports........	68,000	130,000
Total do. since 1st Sept.	3,859,000	4,242,000
Exports to date to Great Britain	1,381,000	1,813,000
Do. Continent	775,000	1,061,000
Stock at ports	1,080,000	869,000

The Cotton market here to-day has been very steady all round, and rather higher prices have been asked by sellers. There has been a good demand for Good to Fine Oomras, and a fair amount of business has been done in them.

SHARES.—There is no change to-day in the rates for miscellaneous shares. Bank of Bombay and Colaba Land have been done at a shade easier prices, but Port Cannings are firm at 5 rupees advance. The shares of the Press Companies are firm, but Spinning shares are again weak and as a rule 5 to 10 rupees lower.

EXCHANGE.—We quote current rates as follow :—

	Tele.	Demand	3 ms.'	4 ms.'
Bank	1s. 8 3-32d.	1s. 8 1-8d.	1s. 8 3-8d.	1s. 8 7-16d.
	3 months' sight.	6 months' sight.		
Credits..	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 3-4d.		
Documents	1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8 13-16d.		
Francs......	216½	218¾		

At these rates we have been very firm, several Banks being apparently not in a position to buy ready bills. Early in the day 1-32 lower was done for April and May, but later on the same rate was current for these as for ready bills.

FREIGHTS.—Rates for steam via Canal to Liverpool are steady at 35s. By the Cape the wooden ship Parthia has engaged 1,000 bales Cotton at 43s. 9d., and the iron ship Twilight, for March shipment, has secured a full cargo at 45s. nett. For Trieste and Venice the s. s. Chrysolite, now due in ballast, has engaged 1,000 bales at 42s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	763½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000		24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	810
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	220

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-8	do	25
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	198-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ramleh, 1,511 tons, Captain J. C. Main, sailed on the 25th instant for London, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Uppingham, 1,430 tons, Captain E. Newcomb, sailed on the 25th instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Antverpia, 1,445 tons, Captain Martin Conolly, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Port Said (7th Feb.), in ballast. The vessels is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE steamer Arrow, 130 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringheim, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 72 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Brittania, 1,991 tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Liverpool (22nd Jan.). with general cargo the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaurin, Miss Alice Reid, Mr. Robert Ewing, and Mr. C. H. B. Marks.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's. steamer Khiva, 1,419 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, and cargo of 1,014 chests opium and general, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Wabie, child, ayah and a maid, and one deck. For Melbourne.—Mr. T. Halfpeny, Miss Summons, Mr. Iregeown, Mr. and Mr. M. C. Shone and four children, Mr. A. Stephens, and Mrs. Weichman. For Sydney.—Mr. W. Southall, Dr. A. J. Sturrner, and Captain Tield.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
24	Antwerpia(s)......	Conolly ...	Port Said, Feb. 7.
	Arrow (s)........	Ringheim ...	Cutch, Feb. 22.
25	Brittania (s).....	Hutchison ...	Liverpool, Jan. 22.
	I. G. P. Stewart(s).	Bishop ...	Vingorla, Feb. 24.
	Booldana (s)	Turner ...	Calcutta, Feb. 10.
	Darien(s)......	Inch ...	Cardiff, Jan. 26.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin ...	Cutch, Feb. 23.
	Athabaska (s)	Ranton ...	Newcastle, Jan. 26.
26	Lord Eglington(s).	Barnard ...	Newcastle, Jan. 10.
	Everest (s)	Douglas ...	W. Hartlepool, Jan. 20.
	Tuscany (s)......	Gough ...	Port Said, Feb. 9.
	H.M.S. Woodlark.	Nesham ...	Muscat, Feb. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
25	H. M. S. Jumna	Singleton ..	England via Aden.
	Uppingham (s)	Newcomb ..	Liverpool.
	Ramleh (s)	Main	London.
26	Khiva (s)	Scrivener ..	China, &c.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Malwa, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, to London, &c.
Steamer Britannia, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
23 Navarino (s) ......Hutchison ...London, Jan. 12.
DEPARTURE.
Feb. 22—Ship County of Berwick. Barque Homewood.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVAL.
23 Socotra (s)........ .... Rangoon.
DEPARTURES.
23 Lady Louisa........ .... Coast.
Africa (s) .... Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

677-79—Crawford and B., and Craigie, L. and O.—Mithibai and others vs Awabai and others—Tobin and R.
496-80—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rahiman Hajee Allarukia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

616-79—Jefferson B. and D.—Asherbai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne and G.—Part heard
490-80—Shapoorjee and T.—Chutturbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.
563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed bin Essa Khuliffa—Macfarlane and E.
208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.
48-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Amirudin Abdool Lutiff vs Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.
471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs H. Purshotum Kuljanjee H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

545-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others, vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Such of the following New Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called or until any consent decree and undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

552-81—Tyabjee and D.—Khudizabebee and others vs Jetha Dewjee and others—Crawford and B.
529-81—Muljee and B.—Muljee Purshotum vs Currumsey Manjee and others.
[illegible]—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs C. A. Turner—Craigie, L. and O.
[illegible]—Ardeshir and H.—Hormusjee Edulјee Dadachunjee vs Bhicajee Edulјee Meherjee—Tobin and R.
[illegible]—Hearn, C. and L., Naraidass Jetram vs Pranjewan-Dass Bhaychund—Craigie, L. and O.

Long Causes.

[illegible]—In person—T. Desmier vs N. Spencer—H. Cleveland.
[illegible]—M. M. Sayani—Cursondjee Hunsraj and others vs Ghanashyam Shivpursad and others—Tobin and R.

unker Mahadew vs Mungie
y and W.
ong Causes.
B—Heerachund Hurruckchund vs
nd Bibhootsing and others—P. K., S.
in person.
C. and L.—Damjee Chagpur vs Hunsrai
other—R. M. Sayani.
Munshi—Thakursi Gokuldas vs. Virjee
uldas and others—Payne and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, February 22.
Murray, Major, P. W. D., on leave.
February 24.
Day, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Matheran.
Ward, Captain, K. R. Rifles, on duty, from England.
Waller, Lieut.-Col., 19th Punjaub N. I., from leave, from England.
February 25.
Jones, Surg., on duty, from Deolalee.
DEPARTURES, February 22.
Wolff, Lieut., 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
February 24.
Masain, Surg., to join, to Jacobabad.
Channer, Surg., from leave, to Belgaum.
Ward, Captain, K. R. Rifles, to join, to Ferozpore.
Douglas, Surg.-Major, to join, to Roorkee.
Newbolt, Major, N. Fusiliers, to join, to Agra.
Williamson, Surg., to join, to Lucknow.
February 25.
Beale, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Nusseerabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, February 27.

The Regiment will parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 1st March, 1882, at the Oval at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time). All members are requested to attend.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th February, 1882.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bombay Lancers.—Capt. E. L. Elliott, Squad. Officer, to be 3rd Squad. Comdr., vice Maj. Heyland, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. H. Hay, Squad. Officer, to be 3rd Squad. Comdr., vice Capt. Elliot, seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. W. A. Thompson, S. C. (Offg. Squad. Officer, 1st Sind Horse), to be Squad. Officer, vice Capt. Hay, appointed 3rd Squad. Comdr.

3rd Regt. N.L.I.—Lieut. W. S. Birdwood Qr.-mr., to be Adjt., vice Capt. MacMahon, who vacates on promotion.

Lieut. Thompson will remain attached to the 1st Sind Horse until further orders :—

7th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, Offg. Wing Officer 28th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

28th Regt. N. I.—Maj. C. J. A. Yates, Wing Officer and Offg. Wing Comdr. 26th N. I., to be Wing Comdr., vice Major Ketchen, appointed 2nd in Command 25th N. L. I.

Colaba Depôt.—Capt. and Bt. Maj. S. Watson, 1st Batn. Worcestershire Regt. to be Comdt., vice Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dashwood, 2nd Batn. East Yorkshire Regiment.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 106 of 21st Feb., 1882, the undermentioned medical officers, A. M. D., are appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Surgn.-Maj. Paxton, M. D., general duty, Sind Circle.

Surgn. Maj. J. Weir, M. D., general duty, Presidency Circle.

Surgn.-Maj. C. Reid, M. B., general duty, Mhow Circle.

Depy. Asst. Comsy. G. H. Nelson, Comst. Dept. returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 21st Feb., 1882.

The undermentioned medical officers, A. M. D., are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to Aden and England in H. M.'s Indian Troopship Jumna on the 25th inst.

Bgde. Surgn. W. H. Muschamp, Surgn.-Maj. J. Parr from Aden, G. Ashton, M. B. to Aden, and J. W. Purefoy, M. D.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Army Pay Dept.—Capt. W. J. Sutherland to remain at Bombay from the 17th March, 1882, to 16th June, 1882, on medical certificate in extension.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Feb. 20.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

6th N. I.—Maj. E. R. Ives, General List Infy., to officiate as Wing Comdr. during the absence on furlough of Maj. W. Atkins, or until further orders.

Col. W. H. D. R. Welman, C. B., 2 Batn. Wiltshire Regt., having been retired on full pay with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl., is directed to proceed to England.

Lieut. Col. P. H. Harcourt, R. A., is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Bombay, to which presidency he is transferred, to complete the establishment.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for the rank of Maj. :—

Maj. F. B. J. Jerrard, 1st Batn. West Riding Regt.

Capt. J. Hotham, R. A., is directed to proceed to England, and join No. 10 Batty 10 Bgde, into which been permitted to exchange.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Capt. :—

Lieut G. W. Freckleton, 1st Batn. Connaught Rangers.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Gwalior District order, dated 10th Nov. 1881, appointing Lieut. A. Wallace, 27th N. I., to officiate as Depy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl. of the district, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 10th Nov. 1881, vice Capt. A. F. Barrow, 12th N. I., proceeding to England,

Manchester Regt.—1st Battn., order, dated 20th Jan. appointing Lieut. A. G. B. Stubbs to be Asst. Instr. in Musky. to the Batn., from the above date.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Feb. 22.)

Mr. J. P. Bradbury, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, or until further orders.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to act as Additional Dist. and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, until further orders.

Mr. H. Beveridge, Dist and Sessions Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, from 15th March.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Mag. and Depy- Collr., Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collrs., from 13th Jan. last.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Joint-Mag., and Depy. Collr., Mymensingh, is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade or Joint-Mags. and Depy. Collrs., from 3rd inst.

Mr. H. Farrer, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. J. T. Babenau, temporary Depy. Mag. and Depy. Collr. Rungpore, is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge Din. of the Pubna district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. Farrer, until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Reily, Dist., Supdt. of Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed furlough for two years, from 4th March.

Mr. P. A. Sandilans, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Rungpore, is appointed to act in the Frist Grade of Asst. Supdt. of Police, from 6th inst. Mr. C. Raban, on dedutation.

The services of Mr. D. W. Ruchie, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Noakholly, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The services of the Rev. J. Spear, who reported his return from furlough on the 11th instant, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, Insps. of Schools, Presidency Circle, is allowed special leave for six months, from 25th inst.

Mr. H. F. Drummond, Asst. Subdte. Depy. Opium Agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Subdte. Depy. Opium Agent of Shahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. F. Peppe, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Elliot, Asst. Subdte. Depy. Opium Agent, Burhee, is appointed to act as Subdte. Depy Opium Agent of Hajeepore, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Drake, or until further orders.

The services of Surgn.-Maj. C. E. W. Bensley, Civil Surgn. of Nuddea, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

The following notification is republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

Mr. J. Knox Wight, C.S., Asst. Comsr., first grade, is appointed (subject to the approval of the Govt. of India), to officiate as Depy. Comsr., fourt grade and to hold charge of the Cachar dist. from 31st Jan.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Ex. Engr. Third Grade, Fourth Calcutta Divn. is granted privilege leave for three months, from 14th March.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Suptdg. Engr., Third Class, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the forenoon of the 15th inst. and is appointed to be Suptdg. Engr. of the Eastern Circle, of which he took over charge from Major G. F. E. S. Neil, M.S.C., on the same date.

Mr. J. D. Davies, Ex. Engr. Fourth Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to be Ex. Engr. of the First Calcutta Divn., from 11th inst. until relieved by Major A. C. Bigg Wither.

The undermentioned transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Asst. Engr., First Grade, from the Sone to the Orissa Circle.

Mr. F. Rawson, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, from the Orissa to the Sone Circle.

The Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engr. Establishment :—

Mr. D. F. Martin, from Ex. Engr., Third Grade, to be Ex. Engr., Second Grade, Permanent, from 13th Feb., 1882.

Mr. J. D. Davies, from Ex. Engr. Fourth Grade, (temporary rank) to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, Permanent, 13th Feb.

Mr. C. Taylor, from Asst. Engr., First Grade, to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, Temporary, from 4th Feb.

Mr. C. A. Mills, from Asst. Engr., First Grade, to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, Temporary from 13th Feb.

Mr. T. E. Curry, Asst. Engr., First Grade, Balasore Divn., passed the Deptl. Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 14th inst.

Mr. A. C. Bigg Wither, Ex. Engr., of the Julpigoree Divn., is appointed Ex. Engr., of the First Calcutta Div.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart ; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on application, as well as rates for the short or long system on application. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 26th January, 1882.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE sixth SERIES of these LECTURES falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, term of 1882-83.

SUBJECT.—"SANSKRIT AND PRA'KRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

The series must consist of not fewer than six Lectures. The honorarium is Rupees One Thousand. Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of April next.

By order,
PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 18th February, 1882.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address, "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
. "AGENTS WANTED."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"COLABAITE."—Your complaint has been forwarded to the Manager of the company.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTHS.

CRUX—At Rawul Pindi, the wife of W. J. Crux, of a son

MELVIN—February 4th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A. Melvin, 42nd Regiment, A. L. I., of a daughter.

OGILVIE—February 18th, at Hissar, Punjab, the wife of G. M. Ogilvie, C. S., of a son.

PETLEY—February 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. E. W. Petley, R. N., of a daughter.

RAWSON—February 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Rawson, M. A., Chaplain, St. John's of a son, (still-born).

SUTHERLAND—February 19th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. G. Sutherland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—BREITHAUPT—February 20th, at Ootacamund, William J. Evans, to Alice Ada, daughter of T. G. Breithaupt, Ootacamund.

DEATHS.

BANCE—February 20th, at Vepery, Madras, of "tetanus" Laura Lavina, daughter of Henry, and Jane Bance.

COURT—February 19th, at Trichinopoly, Herbert Sidney, the infant son of Lieut.-Col. H. S. Court, Staff Corps, aged 7 weeks.

DILLON—February 21st, at Allahabad, (of pneumonia), Charles Percival Grant, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dillon, aged 3 years.

LLOYD—February 13th, at Mozufferpore, of bronchitis during teething, Dorothy May, daughter of Trevor Lloyd, aged 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

THE publication of the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of December gives us the means of ascertaining the trade of the year 1881, and of comparing it with previous years, and we give a *resumé* of the principal articles in another column. The value of the imports and exports has not increased much over that of the year before, but it is satisfactory that the advance then made, which was unprecedented, was maintained. The gain of the combined value of imports and exports of 1880 over 1879 was near 25 per cent., the sum rising from 101½ crores to 124¼ crores. For 1881 they amount to 125½ crores; and the trade has not only been large, but, we believe, profitable. Capital has been abundant, production enlarged, manufactures active, and railway earnings unprecedented. Here are all the elements of national prosperity ; and if proof be wanted of the growth of wealth among the people of the country, it is seen in the large imports of gold. In spite of the relative increase in the price of this metal, and of the fact that it has to be paid for in depreciated silver, India made a net import in 1881 of nearly five millions sterling of gold. As the years of adversity, when India was suffering from the late dreadful famine, saw gold go out of the country, so the years that have followed, being those of returned prosperity, have seen, in the two years 1880 and 1881 a little over eight millions sterling of gold drawn to India from the diminishing stock of Europe. The total production of gold in the world at present is estimated at about 20 millions sterling a year, and yet India took last year nearly 5 millions, at a time too when there was a general scramble among the European nations for gold. Gold is, in fact, India's only important article of luxury. In everything else the coarsest and the cheapest will do, but when a native of India is inclined to indulge in luxury he invests in gold. It is noticeable that in the past two years we have imported as much gold as silver, although the latter is our currency. The figures are, in fact, singularly alike, the net imports of gold for the two years amounting to Rs. 8,09,23,000, and those of silver to Rs. 8,09,79,000. While, however, imports of gold have been increasing, those of silver have decreased : the relative net imports of gold for three years have been ½ a million, 3¼ millions, 4¾ millions ; of silver 8 millions, 5 millions, 3 millions. At any rate it can hardly be asserted now that India is "bleeding to death," when she has drawn nearly 5 millions sterling of gold from Europe, at a time when the several Western nations are husbanding their stocks of gold with the greatest care.

Turning now to merchandise, we find a growth in most of the important articles of import. Our importations of coal in 1881 were 755,000 tons, against 604,000 for the previous year ; in mill machinery—a good test of confidence in manufactures—we find a growth of nearly 100 per cent., the value for 1881 having been Rs. 108,78,000, while that for 1880 was only Rs. 68,56,000. Looking at the necessity to India of a more diversified industry, the increased import of mill machinery is a most favourable sign. In metals there has been a slight increase in the value imported. In the article of largest importation, manufactured cotton goods, the figures for the past year are the same as those of the preceding, namely, 24¾ crores. Considering the large increase in the previous year, it shows a large power of absorption that those high figures were maintained in the past year. If we turn to the exports of the country, we find a falling off in coffee and in seeds—only 14,000 tons of coffee having been exported in 1881 against 21,000 in 1880, and a value of 507 lakhs in seeds against 612 lakhs the previous year ; but there is an increase in the shipments of all other important articles. The exports of cotton were 13¼ lakhs of bales against 12½ lakhs. Indigo shows an increased value shipped of over 33 per cent., last year's shipments amounting to nearly 4½ crores. Rice went from 1,263,000 tons to 1,415,000 tons. Jute and gunny-bags show an increase of about 15 per cent. Opium shows but a slight increase. Of tea we exported a little over 47 millions pounds against under 46 millions in the previous year. In wheat we more than doubled the export of the previous year, shipping 870,000 tons, giving a value of Rs. 7,56,26,000. When we remember that this trade did not exist ten years ago, we may realise some of the advantages which the railways have conferred on the country. Here are nearly a million tons of the surpl food of the country, enough to fill over 400 l steamers, exchanged for coal, mill machin cotton goods, and gold, which, were it no railways, would never have been produce would have rotted in the ground. An sure sign of increased business is seen i customs revenue: the receipts are larger they were five years ago though since th large remissions of duties have been mad 1878 twenty-nine out of the sixty-tw heads were removed altogether from t articles subject to duty, and in the year the whole of the coarser cot were exempted, on which 30 lakhs a year had annually been received ; and yet the customs revenue has increased. Looking now at the railways of the country, we find that if we except two railway lines, the receipts of the past year show an increase over those of the previous one by more than a crore of rupees. There was a decrease on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, and also on the Indus Valley, in consequence of the cessation of hostilities in Afghanistan ; but the net railway receipts from all the lines increased three-quarters of a million.

Turning to Bombay we find greater growth than elsewhere ; the long-delayed railways to bring our port in communication with the Northern provinces of India have already, in their infancy, proved their usefulness ; while the older railways are carrying more goods than ever before, the Rajputana has earned a net five per cent., we are told, in the past year on its cost ; and this is only the first year of working as a complete line. It took the old railways many years to earn this percentage on their cost. The trade in wheat is naturally finding its way to this part of India, and while Calcutta has increased her shipments, Bombay has done so more largely. For the three years 1879, 1880, and 1881 the figures for Calcutta shipments of wheat are 68,100 tons, 196,700 tons, 328,950 tons ; while for Bombay they are 9,500 tons, 113,200 tons, and 470,500 tons. In seeds there appears the same change of route to our Western seaport. For the above three years the value of seeds exported from Calcutta were 39 lakhs, 58 lakhs, 41 lakhs ; from Bombay, 13 lakhs, 26 lakhs, 45 lakhs : and this and other articles of Central and Northern India must more and more find their way along the more direct route to Bombay ; and Calcutta will devote her attention to developing the trade which naturally belongs to her, a trade of immense importance and of incalculable growth, rather than in vainly fighting for those articles which find a more direct channel to Bombay. That the improvement in trade is something more than temporary may be seen from the fact that the present year promises to exceed the last. In the first six weeks of this year we shipped from Bombay 116,000 tons of wheat ; and our cotton crop is the largest and the best we have had for years. There is every reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves on the present state of the foreign commerce of the country. For the internal trade of the country we have, unfortunately, no clearing house returns or other statistics to enable us to make a comparison with former years. We can only state in a general way that the internal business of the country has also been satisfactory, probably equally so with the foreign trade ; and this, too, in spite of the very dear money, which is partly caused by the action of Government in withdrawing its reserves from the Presidency Banks, in order to make money tight and keep up the rate of exchange. In addition, therefore, to dear money at home, which makes it more difficult than usual for the exchange banks to finance, the facilities usually furnished by the Presidency Banks are very much restricted. That business flourishes in spite of all this is a sure sign that it has a permanent, and not a speculative, character.

WE propose to say a few words about the recent camp of exercise at Nigri, not because the fact of the Poona Brigade being camped out for ten days manœuvring is one of any great importance, but because the idea is a very good one in itself, and is capable of considerable expansion. It must be borne in mind that this camping out was not confined to the troops at Poona, the General Order explicitly stating that "all available troops at each station in the Presidency will move into camp for a period of about ten days." It is this wholesome notion of getting all officers and soldiers out of the humdrum monotony of cantonment life and routine parades that we think is so much to be commended. But in order to extend the benefits of this scheme to all the troops in the Presidency, and to ensure their all receiving instruction in tactical drill, it will be necessary to concentrate them in considerable bodies. It is very obvious that little advantage is to be gained at a small station, like Dharwar for instance, by moving the solitary regiment there into tents for the purpose of manœuvring and field firing. All isolated regiments should be marched in to the head-quarters of their division or district (when the distances are not too great), and each division or brigade should then be manœuvred and inspected by its own general. As a case in point, we may mention that the Poona Horse were this year brought in from Siroor to Poona for the manœuvres, and we have little doubt that this fine regiment profited considerably by the opportunity afforded it of taking part in the various division parades at Poona and the more extended operations at Nigri. It is certain that one great cause of the camp being so successful is the fact that the Commander-in-Chief and Sir John Ross, commanding the Poona Division, were both attentive observers and keen critics of each large parade. The knowledge that this was the case stimulated brigadiers to carefully prepare their plan of attack or defence, as the case might be, and the result was that there was a clear and well-defined plan of operations for each day, the general idea being always intelligent, and carefully and steadily executed. And when it is remembered that during the last few days of the camp all manœuvring had to be in st
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sanguine gentlemen are of a different opinion, we know, but they will be painfully undeceived if their calculations are brought to the test of experience. The idea is to erect the new municipal buildings on the site of the Bazaar Gate Garden. The situation, we are willing to admit, is one of the most striking, as well as one of the noisiest in the city. Over against it rises the new G. I. P. terminus. This will probably hold the chief place amongst the splendid structures which are making Bombay the most magnificent city in Asia. Of course any building erected facing this domed pile must be architecturally in keeping with it. The garden is triangular in shape, and surrounded on all three sides by broad thoroughfares, whence it follows that the building erected thereon must have three, possibly four, frontages, each of which must be on a certain scale of grandeur. What will be the probable cost of such a building ? Two lakhs and a half ? He would be a clever architect who would manage the work for two-and-a-half lakhs three times told. What is the cost of the G. I. P. offices—not the station ? Just fifteen lakhs. Members of the Corporation who talk at their ease of erecting on the site chosen a suitable edifice for two-and-a-half-lakhs, be it said with all respect, do not know what they are talking about. Glasgow is providing itself with a new Town Hall, and it sets apart for the purpose not three lakhs, but thirty. It would be infinitely preferable for the Municipality to remain in its present lodgings for some years to come, rather than waste its money and its reputation on a building which, if finished at all for the sum specified, would be insufficient for its purpose, and no credit to the city.

WE are not advocates of the policy of procuring the existing Town Hall at any price, but we do not close our eyes to the fact that the building is ready made, and was originally intended for a Hotel de Ville. There can be no harm in ascertaining whether the walls are sufficiently strong to carry another floor, if such be required, and if not whether there be space in the compound for a wing which would give the additional accommodation needed. A committee of the Corporation could easily obtain some data for a sound conclusion on these points. It would be very advisable to have the opinion of professional architects as to the adaptability of the building. If it should be decided to carry on the negotiations with Government with a view to the acquisition of the Town Hall on equitable terms, care should be taken that whatever additions were deemed indispensable should be of a character to harmonise with its classic style. It would be a thousand pities to mar the fine outlines of the Elphinstone-circle by any want of care and foresight in this respect.

IF it should be found that the Government is unwilling to cede the Town Hall upon terms which the Corporation would think it prudent to accept, it will be necessary sooner or later to undertake the task of erecting a Municipal building. We may as well make up our minds at once that such a structure will involve a heavy outlay if it is to be of a kind worthy of Bombay. The proper course to take would be to fix upon the maximum sum which the city would be prepared to expend, and then invite designs from the architects of the world. Our local architects would, of course, compete, and their knowledge of local requirements would give them an advantage, while they would be put on their mettle by the competition of outsiders. Bombay can afford to pay for a fitting Town Hall, and it can also afford to wait an indefinite time for such a luxury ; but *noblesse oblige*, and when it does build, it must be in a fashion worthy of the first city in India.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, FEB. 3.

AFFAIRS here have come rapidly to a crisis since my last letter was despatched, and the Bank of England rate of discount is now 6 per cent. To understand so sudden a change it is only necessary to say that on Saturday last £360,000 in gold left the bank for Paris, and on Monday no less than £924,000. On Tuesday £140,000 more went, and in the following three days the export amounted to £262,000. This has brought the bank's reserve below £10,000,000, which is too little for a period of serious trouble, as this undoubtedly is, in France at least, if not here. The whole confusion, annoyance, and stringency, it must be repeated, have their origin among our lively neighbours. Here trade and business, if not very active and expanded, have been very sound, rarely, indeed, sounder, and the speculation on the Stock Exchange affected only a limited circle whose insolvency, did it happen, would leave credit generally untouched. But in France the speculation not only affected individuals ; it has fatally involved large institutions. In my last I mentioned the stoppage of a young bank at Lyons, the Banque de Lyon et de la Loire ; this was the first act of the drama. On Monday last the Union Générale, whose history and speculative doings I sketched in previous letters, shut its doors, after vainly endeavouring to get the other institutions of finance to help it over its difficulties ; this was the second act. The third act may bring a fresh trouble, or just the opposite—we cannot yet say. But the effect of what has happened as yet has been, of course, to create distrust, and so all the great bankers and the financial institutions in Paris have had to fortify themselves agai contingencies. Hence they realised such as were
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and would not buy. Who else would at such preposterous prices ? The consequence was that the shares flung on the market, fell at one "flop" from £130 or £140 nominal to £60, also nominal, since hardly any were sold even at that. Since that day they have continued dropping, and may now be called worth about £15 each. But even this represents a high value for a defunct institution. The explanation is that short as was its life, it did some very profitable business, and has large, although undeveloped, assets which, carefully husbanded, may turn out well. The difference between £15 and £140 represents the difference between rational business estimates and those of mad speculation. Had the shares never gone beyond £20 there would have been no sensation, very little gambling in them, and also no collapse ; but the speculative element was that which ruined the company and brought on the crisis which prostrated the Bourse. It is the old story,—speculation up to a certain point is safe enough, whatever may be individual losses ; above that point, the speculation is fairly out of its depths, and the ruin becomes general.

I should add that in some respects the suspension of the Union Générale resembles that of the City of Glasgow Bank. In both cases an appeal was made to the other banks for help, and in both that help was refused after a careful examination into their condition. The result in one was that the rotten member having been dropped off, the other institutions stood not only erect as ever, but free from loss or liability ; and so, I have little doubt, will be the result of the Paris failure. The great bankers have let the Union Générale go, and are themselves not only no poorer, but actually richer in consequence, since business will be safer, and they alone will be left to enjoy its fruits. It is, however, questionable now whether we shall again see cheap money in England, that is, money "a drug" at 2 per cent., for many a day. Its value had been slowly creeping up for months before the French financial crisis burst upon us, and lately the money market had got most distinctly firmer owing to the recovery in trade. Commercial bills were getting more plentiful, and the country bankers were withdrawing their money at call in London because they had ample employment for it in their own districts. The rise in the bank rate has not gone far enough to seriously check trade, and even when it recedes to a fair average figure, such as 5 per cent., as we hope it will in a few weeks, it will still be high compared with the stagnation prices to which we have been so long accustomed. The only sort of business which dear money is now checking is the promotion of public companies and the floating of loans, and that is of no great consequence.

The Council of India made another mess of their drawings on Wednesday. Beguiled apparently by the facility with which they disposed of the bills on the three or four preceding weeks, they raised their minimum to 1 8 1-16d., or 1-16 higher than last week's. Small as the difference was, it spoiled the allotment. Only £148,000 out of the £500,000 was applied for at the minimum, and of course the applicants got all they wanted. The truth is that the banks were in no circumstances to pay even ½, their funds being all wanted in the present disorganised state of the market, and for the last few weeks their remittances to India have been pretty copious. Besides, I am told that the unwillingness of the joint-stock banks here to accept long-dated Eastern bills, particularly those at six months, and the large business done in telegraphic transfers, have appreciably reduced the available funds of the Indian banks, and, as my informant expressed it, proportionably increased the difficulty of "financing" the expanded trade with the East. For the same reason that the Council Bills were not applied for silver was dull, although the small supply here would in ordinary cases have made a firm market.

The disparity of views as to the current American cotton crop continues, and to all appearance is likely to lead to another gigantic "corner" again, if at least the speculators in the United States can find means to carry out their big "bull" operation. Fully believing in the short crop reports which they have sent over here, and in the mischief done by the drought, many persons on the other side have entered into a huge speculation for the rise. They have the idea that the extent of the deficiency has not yet been realised in Europe, but that it will turn out to be so great, and so much beyond what can be made up from other quarters, that prices must be forced higher yet. Accordingly they have contracted to buy or receive enormous amounts of cotton during the next three or four months, with the natural consequence that shipments to Europe have been much retarded. But here there is no response to these alarmist anticipations of short crops. The European consumers think that the Americans have largely over-estimated the loss occasioned by the drought, and have, moreover, omitted to bear in mind that any such deficiency will be largely made good by increased supplies from other countries, more especially India. A perusal of the Lancashire papers shows that this is very generally the view held there. I hope they are right, but greatly doubt it. The drought in the States was a meteorological fact, and that it would reduce all the crops might have been assumed without question, independently of the very positive statements emanating from the various localities. There is no doubt as to the deficiency in all the corn crops ; then why not in cotton ? One reason, of course, why Lancashire has been indifferent so far is that business there is dull. For the last three weeks there has been conspicuous inactivity and a growing flatness of tone. India and China merchants in particular have given out very few orders, and manufacturers want them now, as the number of unexecuted contracts is rapidly running out. The average deliveries of cotton to the trade, however, keep up wonderfully, the total during the past three months having reached to 65,000 bales per week, against 63,000 bales during the same period in 1880-81. The deliveries last year averaged 61,140 bales per week, and if the present rate of consumption be put down at 62,000 bales per week, it appears that spinners have during the past three months added to their reserves about 40,000 bales altogether.

In the third report of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, which was published a few ago, it is stated, under the head of "litigati the suits against Mr. Mackinn There will be no appeal aga Scotch judges in Mr. Mack last month, and the other man has been withd costly business for th liquidat

CHIEF JUSTICE OF

A REPORT was current yesterday in to Sir Michael Roberts Westropp had resi office of Chief Justice of Bombay. On inquiry we find that the report is somewhat premature, although his Lordship, who proceeds home in April next, may probably resign and apply for his pension at no distant date. A few facts connected with the learned Chief Justice's career in Bombay, extending over no less a period than twenty-eight years, may not be out of place here. Mr. Westropp, who had a fourteen years' standing at the home bar, first arrived in this country in February, 1854, and for a period of about two years worked his way up the ranks of the Bar of the late Supreme Court, which was at that time strong in numbers and talent. In June, 1855, he won his first laurels as counsel for Wittoba Mulhari, a tailor, who brought a suit for damages for wrongful imprisonment against Mr. A. K. Corfield, C. S., then Chief Magistrate of Bombay. Wittoba had been in the employ of Captain Meason, editor of the *Telegraph and Courier* newspaper, as a daily workman, and having absented himself from his work without excuse, the Chief Magistrate, on receiving a private note from the editor, summoned the tailor before him, and without formally recording evidence on oath, sent him to jail. The tailor's cause was taken up by the late Dr. Bhau Daji, a public-spirited citizen ; and a suit for damages was filed against Mr. Corfield, the plaintiff's expenses being defrayed from subscriptions privately raised. The case was heard before Sir William Yardley and Sir Charles Jackson, Chief Justice and Puisne Judge respectively of the Supreme Court. Mr. Westropp distinguished himself by his able conduct of the case of the dirzie, who was awarded Rs. 501 as damages, with costs, against the Chief Magistrate. In July, 1856, Mr. Westropp was appointed to act as Advocate-General at Bombay in place of Mr. William Howard, who was officiating in that post for Mr. Le Messurier ; and continued to act until April, 1857, when Mr. A. J. Lewis came out from home as Advocate-General. In January, 1858, Mr. Westropp again distinguished himself as counsel for Luxmon Dhajah, who was imprisoned by Government in the Tanna jail on suspicion of being a rebel, and for the production of whose body a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Sir William Yardley, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1860 Mr. Westropp was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and held that post until 1863. In addition to that office, he was appointed in 1861 to act again as Advocate-General and the Legal Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, which was established in December of that year. He strongly opposed in 1863 the passing of a Bill for wagering contracts in opium and cotton, which was taken up after he left the Council by Mr. Michael Scott, then a member of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and was passed by the Bombay Government by a majority of one vote towards the end of 1863 or the beginning of 1864, but did not receive the assent of the Governor-General until 1865. A curious incident befel it. The original Bill was lost or abstracted in its transit from Bombay to Calcutta, and when found, it was eventually passed as Bombay Act III. of 1865. Mr. Westropp was offered an acting appointment as a Judge of the High Court about the year 1863, but his practice at the bar was so lucrative that he declined the judgeship. Three judges on the Original Side of the court were not found enough, and on the 29th August, 1863, he was appointed Fourth Judge. On the 18th April, 1870, on the retirement of Sir Richard Couch, Mr. Westropp was appointed Chief Justice, and the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon him. His Lordship has thus presided on the Bench of the Bombay High Court for nineteen years, a lo period of incumbency than that of any o in this country.

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HERR SCHMU at the result of h one of the best we h time. The opening was a judicious selecti appear on the progra the music is at once rec Symphony in D major, Haydn wrote and cond certs when he visite correct, perhaps, to this being one of th great *Capellmeister* missed two of the ents Andante and a Fina in th but these were omissions intend to curtail the sestet to more limits. The Symphony and the "Dichter und Bauer" overture might with advantage have changed places in the programme. The latter would have suffered less from the disturbance caused by late comers. The classic chamber style is not improved by an accompaniment of pattering feet (to say nothing of creaking boots) and sibilant whispers. The execution of the Symphony was refined and polished, and in every respect such as to satisfy the most fastidious. Hadyn's Symphony was followed by the first song of the evening, "The Friar," the typical friar, round and rubicund, addicted to sack and malvoisie, fat pullets, and other good things, whose sybarite sentiments the singer rendered with good effect in the basso-profundo accents in which the histrionic friar usually enunciates his post-prandial views of life. Miss Schmuck made her first bow to the public at this concert, and her appearance was looked for with much interest. The youthful *débutante's* rendering of Joachim Raff's brilliant and characteristic *morçeau* was a little study of clean, crisp execution and intelligent phrasing of a most exacting and difficult piece of music, demanding uncommon powers of manipulation and great delicacy of treatment. In response to an insistant *encore* Miss Schmuck played with great taste Litolff's Spindlied, a composition forming a direct and excellent contrast to Raff. Miss Schmuck's style is full of spirit and *empressement*, evincing marked indications of high culture. She is evidently a genuine little *artiste* in the true sense of the term. Campana's fine duett "Sempre Insieme," was effectively rendered, and one verse was, in compliance with the demands of the audience, repeated. Herr Schmuck's first violin piece, a theme with variations was a *tour de force* of technical skill. His fine management of the pathetic adagio and the difficulties of double-stopping, harmonics, and dangerous skips was admirable. *Facilis decensus Averni* is a principle which does not apply to violin-playing, as every tyro on that instrument knows ; but Herr Schmuck's pureness of intonation and his precision in the execution of rapid descending passages were fine, and one staccato chromatic flight which he executed, extending over several octaves, is, we believe, a mechanical feat not many violinists can accomplish. Many of the above remarks apply more particularly to his second violin solo, to which his own name is attached, and which, we think, was executed altogether in a happier spirit. The first part of the programme closed with "Ave Maria," and the second with "Nazareth." Mrs. Morland sang as she alway does. Having said that, we have exhausted the language of eulogy. The second part of the performance—which commenced with the "Poet and Peasant" overture, opening maestoso with a fine broad subject, the second movement leading from a tremolando on the piano to an allegro strepito in which all the strings join, thence subsequently to the well-known valse movement, and closing with a crushing finale—was well calculated to test the powers of the executants in a dramatic style of music essentially different in character from the first sestet. This was well performed. It must have been a matter of regret to most people present that the talented lady who took the leading piano part in the Symphony and in the overture appeared nowhere in the programme as a solo executant. At some future concert we hope to hear her as such. "Will o' the Wisp," though Mr. Hebditch and his accompanyist were not quite in sympathy, elicited a deserved *encore*. Mr. Hebditch possesses some fine sonorous notes, and in one of his songs, we think, went down to the (lower) D, or thereabouts.

"I never use a big, big D,"

is an assertion which we fancy this gentleman would have to make with considerable caution, unless he immediately supplemented the statement with the usual qualification. "The Message" is one of the most perfect songs ever written. It is the joint production of a poet who was a musician and a musician who is a poet. Mr. Ker has a pleasing voice and an agreeable manner, and satisfied the audience ; but if we mistake not, "The Message," as sung by Mr. Ker, was not the tenor arrangement. In Ascher's Traviata Captice Miss Schmuck probably felt the effects of her very hard work during the evening, but she played pluckily and well, cleverly conserving her powers for the more trying passages and fortissimo finale. With the last strains of Gounod's "Nazareth" ended one of the finest concerts we have had in Bombay for a long time.

THE EGYPTIAN QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Bombay Government from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 23rd February :—

"Sanitary Board decided to-day to admit to free pratique arrivals from Persian Gulf, all extreme Eastern ports previously in quarantine, and India, excepting Bombay. Aden is admitted to pratique, provided it keeps quarantine against Bombay."

Another teleg received from the Resident at February, repeating the municated to him Alexandria, with a nd with the following
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on the cards that Sir T. Madhav Ra resign at once. In this event, it is deemed that his successor would be the Rao Saheb Mandlik. The Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee, the Chief Judge at Baroda, will probably go back to his own appointment under the British Government, his successor will probably be Mr. H. A. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law. The salary of the post is Rs. 2,500. We give these statements because they have come to us from a quarter likely to be well-informed, but of course such changes as those indicated can never be spoken of with entire confidence until they have become *faits accomplis*.

MR. ROGAY'S SPEECH AT THE ANJUMAN MEETING.

WE have been asked to publish the following letter :—

Bombay, 23rd February.
To the Honorary Secretary,
"Anjuman-i-Islam," Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you that since we sent you a requisition to call a meeting of the Anjuman to consider certain portions of the speech made by the Vice-President at the distribution of prizes at the Town Hall, we have learnt that he now denies that his speech was correctly reported, and states that the sentiments which he expressed were his own individual views as a Mahomedan, and were not given as those of the Vice-President of the Anjuman.

We are still of opinion that, having been called upon as Vice-President of the Anjuman to propose a vote of thanks to the Honourable Mr. Ashburner, he ought not to have gone on to propound his individual views in the way he did, and that by doing so he placed not only the Anjuman, but the Mahomedan community generally, in a false position.

Inasmuch, however, as the Vice-President has given the explanation aforesaid, we think it unnecessary now to call the meeting above alluded to, and we request that you will be good enough not to do so.

(Signed by) Shaik Hyder Cassim, R. M. Sayani, Meer Abdool Ali, Mirza Hoosain Khan, Shaik Noor Cassim, S. Abdool Futtah Moulvi, Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Rhymoobhoy Allana, Kurreembhoy Ibrahim, Soolaman H. Wahad, Abdool Hoosain Hajee Zenal Abdeen.

REFORMS IN THE POREBUNDER STATE.

A CORRESPONDENT informs that at the desire of the Agency, H. H. the Ranasahib of Porebunder has appointed a new Dewan. The man chosen by H. H. is reputed to be able, experienced and honest. His Highness, by the new Dewan's advice, has determined to introduce a popular administration, as will be seen from the following translation of a notification just published :—

NOTIFICATION.

The Durbar Shri desires to make his administration more popular. With this view he thinks of constituting a Raj Sabha for the purpose of making laws and regulations, and in which will be admitted as members men to represent the wishes of the people and to suggest means by which their prosperity may be increased. For the administration of the laws and regulations so framed, a council to advise H. H. will be established, so that chance of errors in the work will be minimised. The aim, in short, of the Durbar Shri is to make his administration more popular, and more conducive to the increase of their prosperity. This grand undertaking is not such as could be accomplished in a day. And in this the loyalty, patience, advice, and of the people will be necessary, and urbar Shri believes and expects will be them fully. At 1938 Falgun and 4
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CUTTA, FEB. 26.

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CATION COMMISSION.

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CALCUTTA, FEB. 26.

The C[illegible] on Education has been sitting daily for three days. Its committees consist of three kinds, first a General Committee, usually of 20 members, into which the whole Commission resolves itself for full and fresh discussion in detail; second, Special Committees to which usually about six are appointed by the Commission to inquire into and report upon special questions; third, Provincial Committees consisting of representative members of their own province, containing when possible representatives of the local native community, a representative of the local Department of Public Instruction, and a missionary or other representative.

In Committees the subjects are discussed almost with the freedom of debate, the reports forming a firm basis of the final decision of the Commission. The materials on which the Commission base their report are derived chiefly from two sources: first, the evidence of witnesses, which has been taken, according to the rules laid down for procedure in taking evidence, in such a manner as to afford witnesses leisure to decide on the evidence they wish to give, also to enable the Commission to test by subsequent examination the accuracy of that evidence. It is understood that the first set of witnesses is to be summoned in the present week, and it is hoped that within the next fortnight the actual examination will commence. The witnesses will be strictly representative men with a special knowledge of the subjects in regard to which the Commission has been instructed to inquire. The second source of the materials available for the Commission will be the reports drawn up by Provincial Committees showing the exact state of education in each of the provinces of India. The annual reports of the Directors of Public Instruction fail to deal with some of the most important questions referred to the Commission. These departments will now be put on trial as to how they have carried out in their respective provinces the lines of the despatch of 1854.

The Council of Education in England and several important missionary bodies formally accuse the department of having diverted an undue share of public funds from the general education of the people at large to cover the education of a small favoured class. This is one of the crucial questions on which the Commission must pronounce. The reports of Provincial Committees consisting of six men from the respective provinces, together with the President, will form the groundwork of this decision. The Commission has devoted much care to laying down the lines of these reports. Much progress has been made during the last fortnight in this branch of the work.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The House of Lords have nominated and appointed a Committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the "most favoured nation" clause would come into operation with France after the 15th May. In the meanwhile the old treaty tariff would continue in force.

Sir Charles said that the action of the French Government was voluntary, and that the British Government had made no pledges.

THE THEFT OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S BODY.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The police have made several arrests in connection with the abstraction of the body of the late Earl of Crawford from the mausoleum at Dun Echt.

GENERAL SKOBELEFF'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, FEB. 25.

[illegible] that Prince Bismarck has [illegible] from the Russian Government [illegible] the speech made by General Skobeleff [illegible] in Paris.

TURKEY AND THE BOSNIAN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

As a mark of friendship towards Austria, the Sultan has sent troops to the frontier in order to prevent the Albanians joining the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

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THE Educational Commission will begin examining witnesses next week. It is stated that the public will be at liberty to attend, and the proceedings will doubtless be reported in the Calcutta papers.

MAJOR H. P. KIRKE has been transferred from the command of Fort Abazai to the command of Fort Michni, *vice* Colonel Etton, proceeding on furlough. Fort Abazai has been handed over to the Punjab Frontier Force, and is now a regimental command.

COLONEL TWEEDIE was to make over charge of the Residency at Gwalior to Major Playfair on Friday, and to leave at once for Bagdad, to take up his appointment there. Colonel Bannerman is not expected till the middle of March.

MAJOR HENRY WYLLIE, C.S.I., who arrived in Calcutta a few days ago from England, proceeds to Bangalore, to take up the duties of 1st Assistant Resident, Mysore Agency, *vice* Cunningham, proceeding on furlough.

COMMANDING officers and heads of departments are ordered to submit to the office of the Adjutant-General, Simla, with the least possible delay, any rolls still due of claimants for Afghan medals and Kabul-Kandahar bronze stars.

THE Maharaja of Travancore arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday morning. Another celebrity expected in Calcutta shortly is the Begum of Bhopal, who is to arrive there on the second of next month.

T. DESMIER, lately a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, has sued Mr. N. Spencer, the Second Judge of the court, to recover Rs.10,000 damages for procuring his wrongful dismissal from the public service. The case came on for hearing on Saturday, before Mr. Justice West, at the High Court. Mr. Spencer emphatically denied the allegations made against him in the plaint,—that he had abused the plaintiff and charged him with extorting money from suitors,—and said that the plaintiff had behaved in a grossly insolent, insubordinate, and disrespectful manner to him, and was therefore ordered to leave the room. Mr. Hart, in his evidence, stated that he quite believed that the plaintiff had lost his temper while in Mr. Spencer's presence, and added that upon carefully considering the case, he thought he was quite justified in dismissing the plaintiff, with the concurrence and approval of the Third and Fourth Judges. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

DR. MASSY, who lately returned from Jummoo to Sialkote, is reported to have given a favourable opinion regarding the health of the Maharaja of Cashmere. Hopes are entertained that, with careful treatment and attention, the disease from which His Highness is suffering may be altogether cured. The Allahabad paper hears that the Maharaja has been much annoyed by the articles which have appeared in some Indian newspapers, dilating on his illness and speculating on the measures which the Government might feel bound to adopt in the event of his death. This is greatly to be regretted, as all anxiety is injurious to His Highness in his present state.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended the 22nd February states:—Slight rain fell during the week in all districts. There was some hail in Cawnpore and Bareilly; but attended with little damage. The previous week's hail in Sitapur was partial, and did little injury. Prospects continue generally good except in Benares, where unirrigated crops will be scanty, and in Fyzabad, where a small outturn of sugarcane is expected. Prices are rising slightly in Rae Bareli, but remain stationary elsewhere. Occasional cases of cholera are reported from Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, and Allahadad, but elsewhere the disease has disappeared, and the general health of the people is good. Cattle disease continues in Kumaun and Fyzabad, but has disappeared in Jhansi.

THE amount subscribed towards the Lahore Cathedral Building Fund up to date is Rs. 1,14,941-5-8. A good many subscriptions have been procured in England. According to the revised estimate, the Cathedral can be built for three lakhs and sixty thousand rupees. This sum does not include the carving, which will probably be left to the next generation to complete. It is stated that the first attempt to collect money for a church at Lahore was made 17 years ago, and about ten years have elapsed since the foundations of the Cathedral were laid; but the work of building was only begun a few months ago.

THE Madras harbour works are not to be condemned, it appears. According to the local *Times*, "the result of Mr. Molesworth's examination has convinced that gentleman that the reports of the damage done to the harbour works are considerably exaggerated. Except in regard to some details, he is in general accord with Mr. Parkes, and it will be good news to the local public to know that the opinion he is prepared to submit to the Government of India is that, by going on with the work, a cheap and efficient harbour may be assured for this port."

AN eleven of the Calcutta Cricket Club, in a recent match against a mofussil team, scored 383 for seven wickets. One player (Mr. Maisey) made 115, another (Mr. Mitchell) 82, and a third (Mr. Apcar) 64.

THE decrease of intemperance and the statistics [illegible] demonstrate it are alike disbelieved by the [illegible] Eden

by these two regiments. Yet the 4th N. I. must give up two of its three subalterns to enable the 40th N. I. to take the field with some show of a proper complement of officers. If the Government of India would take up the question of the proper officering of regiments, and throw open the service to direct appointments, it would enter upon a real reform. There is no need to meddle with the office of Commander-in-Chief, whilst there is a very great and very decided political advantage in the present arrangement. The Indian Army will not fight better under four Provincial Commanders than under three Presidency Commanders-in-Chief: the odd man will not increase the fighting power of India; on the contrary, his existence is directly opposed to the idea of increased efficiency, for his existence will be a slur upon the coast armies. But the Indian regiments would fight better with a more sensible system of officering—a system that would not only give the battalions sufficient officers, but make them the real leaders of their men, the real governors of the fighting power of the soldiers. Here there is not only ample room, but urgent necessity, for reform, as the case of the 4th N. I. very pertinently illustrates."

ONE of the pet desires of the *Indian Mirror* is to see commissions in the Army open to native gentlemen of good family. Our contemporary writes on this subject in a recent issue:—"Many families of note, whose hereditary occupation has been the profession of arms, feel that it would be derogatory to their dignity if they permitted their younger members to accept any other employment than military service. But the present military system in India absolutely shuts these youths out, since it insists as an inviolable rule that every man who wishes to enter the British Army must enter it as a private soldier, or not enter it at all. If here, as in France under the Empire, the bearing of a halberd was a *sine quâ non* to the wearing of the epaulette, we doubt not that the present prejudice might in time have died away. The knowledge, however, that European commissioned officers as a rule do not serve in the ranks is calculated to operate as a strong deterrent to seeking service in the British Army. The large and increasing numbers of these young men, who may in many cases not be altogether wanting in ambition, must always be regarded as a source of possible danger; and we submit that where the loyalty of a family, princely, noble, or gentle, is absolutely unimpeachable, it will be the wisest course for the Government to strengthen and confirm that loyalty by enlisting in the higher ranks of its military service such of its younger members as are willing to enter it by qualifying through a prescribed course of military studies. By ensuring the good-will and the interest of those classes which cannot be tempted into civil employment, the Government will be creating an additional bond of union between itself and the people of India."

ON the subject of "Mahomedan grievances," the *Pioneer* writes:—Mahomedans cannot expect that they will at once arrive at a position of equality with those Hindus who have for years past taken every advantage of the educational privileges within their reach. For some years to come there will be sure to be far more Hindus qualified to fill Government posts than Mahomedans, and in consequence they will continue to preponderate in the lists of Government servants. As far as regards the suggestion that the holding of a University degree should not be taken into account, on the grounds that there are far fewer Mahomedan than Hindu graduates and undergraduates, we cannot say that we see any reason for its adoption. The University degree marks a certain proficiency and adaptability for acquiring knowledge, and to substitute home independent standard would give rise to endless trouble and open the door to a vast amount of favouritism. What the Mahomedan population must fix in their minds is, that if they would take their proper share in the government of the country they must first go through the prescribed course. Hitherto they have been unwilling to do this—now they assert their willingness, but plead their inability to afford it. By all means, then, let Government make some especial provisions for Mahomedan education which shall give them an equal chance with their Hindu compatriots. The Mussalmans of India have grand traditions to incite them to energy in the future, but they must not forget that the present position of their race is due in great part to their own apathy. Hercules, when the man prayed him to help his cart out of a rut, would not assist him until he put his shoulder to the wheel; nor can the Government of India materially assist the Mahomedans of this country unless they, for their part, put forth all their energies, and seize every advantage placed within their reach.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE performance at this theatre opened on Saturday evening with the farce "Who speaks first." It went very well, and was followed by the burlesque extravaganza "Ill-treated Il Trovatore." The dialogue is witty, and the punning author may be forgiven for the liberties he has taken with the Queen's English on account of the spirit of real fun which runs through the piece. The performers gave due point to what they had to say, and kept the audience in continual merriment. Miss Wilson, Miss Thoburn, and Miss Markham danced charmingly, and were very cordially received. Mr. A. B. Tapping, as an elderly gipsy fortune-teller, was excruciatingly funny, and Mr. J. B. Ferrell deserves much praise for the humour which he threw into the part of the Count di Luna.

MARRIAGE FESTIVITIES AT "BYRAMJEE HALL."

Byramjee

THE COOPER'S HILL PROFESSORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the editorial note you appended to a letter which appeared in your issue of the 22nd inst. in connection with the above, I hope you will insert the following information. Excluding the President, the two professors who are Royal Engineers are merely instructors of surveying, plotting, and plan-drawing. The three engineering, two mathematical, and the architectural professorships are held by civilians, as are all the other appointments. In point of pay the abovementioned R. E.'s come third and fifth on the list. A third R. E. who was transferred on promotion in 1880 was a "drawing-master" only.

COOPERZILLIAN.

Feb. 24.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation Meeting, 3 p.m.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Meeting, Bombay Yacht Club, Club-house, 6 p.m.
Band, 7th N. I., Apollo-bunder evening
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Antwerpia (s), from Port Said; Arrow (s), Cutch. 25th:—Britannia (s), Liverpool; I. G. Patric Stewart (s), Vingorla; Booldana (s), Calcutta; Darien (s), Cardiff; Pearl (s), Cutch; Athabaska (s), Newcastle. Yesterday:—Lord Eslington (s), Newcastle; Everest (s), West Hartlepool; Tuscany (s), Port Said; H. M. S. Woodlark, Muscat.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the H. M. S. Jumna, for England via Aden; Uppingham (s), Liverpool; Ramleh (s), London. Yesterday:—Khiva (s), China, &c; Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the 7th Regiment N.I. will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Grand March	Silver Trumpets	
Valse	Doctrinen	Gung'l.
Selection	Il Flauto Magico	Mozart.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti,
Valse	[illegible]	Waldteufel.

ROYAL [illegible].—The adjourned annual [illegible]rs of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be [illegible] the Club-house to-day at 6 p.m.

EXAMINATIONS.—Assistant Surgeons J. F. Gonsalves of B[illegible] and V. R. Ghollay of Poona have passed the examination for promotion from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

THEFT.—Soma Suddoo, a noted character, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 10, the property of Lingoo Succaram. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

I. G. S. PATRICK STEWART.—The I. G. steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain E. Bishop, which sailed on the 22nd instant for Vingorla, with the 2nd and 3rd detachments of the 20th Regiment N. I., arrived in Bombay harbour on the 25th instant on her return voyage.

FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Seetabai, woman, aged sixty years. Deceased died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the 22nd instant by accidentally falling down a staircase. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Balcrishna Gujanund, a wheel-tax collector in the employ of the Municipality, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, and obtained a summons against Mr. J. C. Anderson, barrister-at-law, charging him with assault while in the execution of his duty on the day previous. The summons was made returnable on the 10th proximo.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Moola Ali Hajee Euheem, aged twenty-four years. Deceased was a Persian writer in a printing press. He was accidentally drowned whilst bathing in the sea at Walkeshwar. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

PAREL BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.—We have seen some samples of white drill bleached and finished at the Bombay Bleaching and Dyeing Company's works at Parel, which appear fully equal to English-prepared goods. Mr. Dadabhoy Jewajee Soonawallah, who has the management of the works, went to England last year and brought out the machinery, and has had the factory at work since October last. We wish this local enterprise success.

THE ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A MUNICIPAL SUB-CONTRACTOR.—The case pending before Mr. W. Webb, and which was postponed for further hearing to Saturday last, in which Cooverjee Dosabhoy, a sub-contractor of the Municipal drainage works, and three of his employés stand charged with omitting to adopt adequate precautions in respect of the drainage excavations at New Hanooman-lane in the native town, and thereby causing injury to Ewart Carter, a seaman of the steamship Congo, on the 20th January last, has been further postponed to the 11th proximo.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the Frere-bunder, on the body of Rodhoo Satoo, a Hindoo lad about fifteen years of age. Deceased, while at work in the Bone-crushing Factory belonging to Mr. J. C. Stuart, at that bunder, was accidentally drawn within the machinery by his clothes being caught in the cog-wheel, and was crushed to death. The verdict was "that [illegible]th of the deceased was caused by injuries [illegible]ing been accidentally crushed by [illegible]crushing mill owned by

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TRADE.

Total.
Rs. 1,01,56,53,000
1,24,20,44,000
1,25,59,84,000
1881
74,735 tons.
24,75,62,000
1,08,78,000
3,66,81,000
1,47,77,000
1881
14,617 tons,
415,300
870,050
241,000 lbs.
21,000 bales
78,000
4,33,
4,68,14,000
1,14,53,000
13,37,68,000
5,87,82,000
1881
78,82,000
2,04,000

PASSENGERS BY THE BRITANNIA.

THE following passengers arrived by the Anchor line steamer Britannia, Captain R. Hutchison:—

Miss Alice M. Reid.
Mr. Robert Ewing.
Mr. C. H. B. Marks.
Rev. J. McLaurin.
Mrs. McLaurin.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THERE was a better attendance than ordinary at the Commandant's parade on Saturday afternoon. The companies assembled as usual at the Town Hall, where the arms were inspected by Major De L. Wooldridge, the Adjutant-General for Musketry. Afterwards four companies were formed and marched to the parade ground in front of the Gymkhana, where they marched past in column and quarter column, and went through a number of manœuvres under the Commandant. They were also put through the manual and firing and bayonet exercises, and fired several volleys. Before dismissing the parade, the Commandant (General Hewett) addressed the men. He thanked them for turning out well, and hoped that the inspection being so close at hand, there will be even a better muster at the next parade. He also stated that the Adjutant-General for Musketry was satisfied with the condition in which he found the arms, and would be pleased to make a favourable report. Notice was given that several events at the Gymkhana sports are open to Volunteers; and that the Regimental Rifle Meeting will commence on the 2nd March. Firing at the meeting is to close each morning before the Madras mail-train passes Coorla station, Mr. Conder having consented to stop that train on the days of the meeting to pick up the Volunteers and bring them on to Bombay.

The following is Saturday's parade state:—

	Capts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Corpls.	Bgls.	Pts.	Total.
Field officers	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Staff officer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
A	0	2	2	1	0	12	17
B	0	2	4	2	1	18	27
C	0	0	1	0	1	9	11
D	1	0	5	0	2	74	82
E	1	1	3	0	2	25	32
F	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Band	0	0	1	1	0	25	27
Army Staff	1	0	2	2	0	0	5
Total							209

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company was held on Saturday last, at the offices of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, the agents and bankers of the company. There was a large gathering of shareholders of the company, chiefly Europeans. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. was declared, and some of the shareholders expressed themselves highly satisfied with the management of the company, particularly with the care and ability with which Messrs. Hormarjee had managed the financial affairs of the company, while the certificate given by the auditors showed in what admirable order the books of the company had been kept. A new feature in the proceedings of the meeting was that a shareholder proposed that in order to put the accounts of the company beyond suspicion, the auditors must not only examine the accounts, but also go and check the store lists at Coorla. As heavy deficiencies had been found in some of the other mills, where goods worth lakhs of rupees had been stolen from the mills without the knowledge of the directors. The directors, who were all present at the meeting, at once took up the proposal of the shareholder, and one of the auditors who was also present (Mr. Greenwood, of the Agra Bank) undertook to do so when he had to audit the accounts next time with his colleague Mr. Monod, of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris. The meeting thereupon got quite enthusiastic, and broke up with a hearty vote of thanks to the agents and directors, whose care and management had made the company what they found it. We hold over a detailed report of the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ACTION AGAINST A JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THEOPHILUS DESMIER *vs.* NATHANIEL SPENCER.

THIS is a suit to recover Rs. 10,000, damages, from Mr. N. Spencer, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, for procuring the alleged wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff, who was lately a bailiff of that court. The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. H. Cleveland, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 10,000 against the respondent as due by way of damages for having wilfully defamed the plaintiff, and for having wantonly, maliciously, and wrongfully procured the dismissal of the plaintiff from the public service, and for having unjustifiably assaulted the plaintiff and made use of foul and abusive language towards him under the following circumstances:—The plaintiff was appointed to the post of a bailiff of the Bombay Court of Small Causes first in the year 1876 temporarily during the absence on leave of Mr. Jackson; and afterwards permanently on the retirement of Mr. Smith in the beginning of the year 1878, ever since which date the plaintiff had been discharging his duties to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, the several judges of the Court of Small Causes, the defendant included, as per certificates annexed to the plaint. In the middle of September last, during the absence on leave of the plaintiff to Khundwa, a female suitor of the name of Mrs. Helen Towers came to the court premises. As her suit happened to be placed for disposal before the defendant, he inquired how the summons had not been served upon her defendant. She replied that she had left it to the plaintiff in this case, having paid a rupee to him for buggy-hire. On the plaintiff's return, he was sent for by the defendant into his chambers. So soon as the plaintiff was ushered into his presence, the defendant asked him how the summons of the female suitor had not been served, although buggy-hire had been paid. He, without calling for an explanation or hearing the explanation which was volunteered, at once flew into a rage, and without reasonable and probable cause charged the plaintiff with extortion of moneys from suitors, and indulged in every sort of filthy expression, such as d—d rogue, thief, and liar; and when remonstrances were attempted to be made, he rushed on the plaintiff with clenched fists and in a threatening attitude, which led the plaintiff to believe that he was about to be assaulted if he stayed in the presence of the defendant a moment longer. Not content with this, and though the defendant causelessly wronged the plaintiff and offended his feelings, yet he, through his brother, Mr. J. F. Spencer, the Clerk of the Court, asked the plaintiff to apologise to him, and the plaintiff having declined to do so, the defendant reported to the First Judge, contrary to the fact, that the plaintiff was insubordinate and dishonest. The First Judge at once ordered the [illegible]pension of the plaintiff from service and re[illegible] him to Government for dismissal. The [illegible]tion by the defendant to Mr. Hart of the [illegible]g dishonest was contrary to fact, and [illegible] in good faith, but maliciously and [illegible]ble and probable cause, with a [illegible] the wrongful dismissal of [illegible] public service as one [illegible]mbay Court of Small [illegible] of Rs. 110. The plaintiff [illegible]tain other employment, [illegible] six members, entirely [illegible]tenance. The plaint[illegible]ree that the de[illegible]plaintiff; that he [illegible]sonable and probable cause procur[illegible] the wrongful dismissal of the plaintiff from the public service, causing him damage to the extent of Rs. 10,000, &c.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from him the sum of Rs. 10,000 or any part thereof. Before the institution of this suit, no notice in writing, as provided by section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure, was delivered to the defendant or left at his office, and he submitted that for this reason the suit should be dismissed, with costs. Without waiving the last-stated ground of defence, the defendant denied that he at all defamed the plaintiff or wantonly or wrongfully procured his dismissal from the public service, or assaulted or abused him in any way. The circumstances under which the plaintiff, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, was dismissed from his employment were as follow:—It was his duty as such bailiff to serve a summons upon a European, who was personally known to him, and was a defendant in a suit filed in the court. Desmier received from the plaintiff in that suit one rupee to defray the cost of conveyance for himself in effecting service. He returned the summons unserved, on the ground that he had not been able to find the party. The suit appeared in the list of causes for hearing before the defendant on the day fixed in the summons, and the defendant then heard that the summons had not been served. Considering that the circumstances of the case were suspicious, and as the conduct of the plaintiff in the discharge of his duties had on previous occasions been unsatisfactory, the defendant determined to call on the plaintiff for an explanation. He was then absent on leave. On his return, the defendant sent for him to his chambers and asked him for an explanation. The plaintiff, instead of offering an explanation, behaved in a grossly insolent, insubordinate, and disrespectful manner to the defendant, who was compelled to order him to leave the chambers. Defendant thereupon reported the conduct of the plaintiff to the First Judge of the court, who called upon him for an explanation, both with respect to the non-service of the summons and his behaviour to the defendant. Having heard his explanation, the First Judge, with the concurrence and approval of the Third and Fourth Judges of the court, dismissed the plaintiff. Defendant denied that the representations made by him to the First Judge were dishonest or contrary to fact, or were not made in good faith, submitting that they were made by him in the discharge of his duty as a judge of the court, and that they were privileged communications. The plaintiff had not suffered by his dismissal the damages claimed in the plaint; and the defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed, with costs.

The Advocate-General raised the following issues:—Whether the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this suit, having regard to the provisions of section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure; whether the defendant wilfully defamed the plaintiff; whether the defendant abused and assaulted the plaintiff; whether the plaintiff maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause, procured the dismissal of the plaintiff from the public service; and whether the plaintiff was entitled to the damages prayed for in the plaint.

The judge said that the plaintiff had heard the issues proposed by the Advocate-General, and asked him if he desired to raise any further issues.

The plaintiff.—The defendant, Mr. Spencer, has dismissed me in his personal, not official, capacity. He has got two able lawyers to defend him against one who is unacquainted with law.

The judge asked the plaintiff to reserve any statement he had to make until the proper time. His Lordship then read the issues, and asked the plaintiff if he found them to be sufficient.

The plaintiff, in the course of his deposition, said.—A female suitor named Helen Towers sued a person named Thorley in the Small Causes Court. She asked me to serve a summons upon the defendant in that case. She said, "I am a poor woman. I can only give you a rupee." I said that I would do my best. The requested me to go to the Customs House, and serve the summons there upon the

defendant in her c
to the Custom House
I returned to my office
six annas. On the day
Prince's Dock, but I could n
and when I returned to office I p
eight annas; so the balance w
hand was two annas. Before I w
on four days' leave, I wrote on the
usual, that the defendant could not be
the 24th September I returned to work.
for by Mr. Spencer. I went into his chamb
Spencer asked me in a passion, "How is it th
summons in the case of the poor woman ha
been served, though you have been paid buggy-hi

The judge.—You found Mr. Spencer in an excited state; is that it?

Plaintiff.—Oh yes. He called me a rogue, and asked me to give the money back. I replied that I had already spent fourteen annas of the money. But the defendant would neither hear nor call for any explanation. He told me that I was extorting money from suitors, and he indulged to his heart's content—

The judge.—Well, never mind what he indulged in. Tell me what more he said to you.

Plaintiff.—The defendant used every sort of filthy expressions to me, my Lord.

The judge.—But what are they?

Plaintiff.—The defendant said, "You are a d—d rogue, thief, and liar." I thereupon asked the defendant not to lose his temper and forget his position.

The judge.—You said this very respectfully, I suppose?

Plaintiff.—Oh yes, sir. The defendant was in a passion, and I was afraid he would beat me. He at length got up and rushed on me with his clenched fist; and said, "Out with you from my room." My bundle of summonses was on the defendant's table, and his stick happened to be close by; and when he asked me to go out, in the hurry of the moment I snatched up the bundle and the stick, and left the room. I mistook it for mine, as it had a great resemblance to mine. When I came out I saw my mistake, and gave the stick to a clerk for the purpose of placing it back on Mr. Spencer's table. All was quiet for three days afterwards, that is, the 24th, 25th, and 26th of September. After that Mr. Spencer, the clerk in the Small Causes Court, sent for me, and gave me to understand that his brother wanted me to make an apology. I declined to make an apology, saying that I had been grossly insulted by Mr. Spencer. As soon as the defendant knew that I was not prepared to apologize, he went to Mr. Hart and complained of me.

The judge.—How do you know that?

Plaintiff.—I saw Mr. Spencer go to Mr. Hart.

The judge.—But did you hear him speak to Mr. Hart?

Plaintiff.—No, Mr. Hart sent for me, and said that I was charged with dishonesty, insolence, and insubordination. I was told that I would be dismissed. The defendant did not open his mouth all that time. On the 28th I went to Mr. Hart's house, and told him that Mr. Spencer was making a great fuss.

The judge.—Well, all that is nothing to the purpose.

The witness, being cross-examined by Mr. Latham, said.—A native told me at the Custom House that I could find Thorley at the Prince's Dock. I did not go at once to the dock to serve the summons the same day, because it was 5 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Latham.—When you went to the Prince's Dock the next day, were you not told that the man was at the Custom House.

Witness.—No. Q.—Why did you not go back to the Custom House when you did not find Thorley at the dock? A.—It was late, it being about 5-30 p. m., and there was no chance of my finding Thorley at the Custom House. Also I was paid only one rupee carriage-hire. Q.—So you spent the money without making any further effort? A.—I should have had to spend more in going up and down. Q.—Did you think that in this instance you had done your duty? A.—Yes. I did not go to Mrs. Helen Towers to say the summons had not been served. When a summons is not served, a fresh one is issued.

Mr. Latham.—I suppose that when a fresh summon is issued, you get a fresh fee?

Witness.—No, we do not get buggyhire again. There is a shopkeper named Jan Mahomed and he gave—

Mr. Latham.—Well, never mind Jan Mahomed. Suppose a fresh summons had been given to you to be served, would you have done so without getting a fresh fee? A.—Yes, I would have served without getting any carriage-hire. When Mr. Spencer called me in his presence, he did not ask for any explanation.

Mr. Latham.—Did you not proceed to abuse the plaintiff Helen Towers and say that she was a troublesome character? A.—I never said so. Q.—Did you not charge Mr. Spencer with being prejudiced in the matter? A.—I never used the word "prejudiced." Q.—Did you not say you would go to Mr. Hart and expose Mr. Spencer? A.—No. Q.—Had not Mr. Spencer to repeat the order three times before you left his room? A.—As soon as he ordered me to go out I bolted (laughter). After I was dismissed, Mr. Spencer, the clerk, said, "You had better make an apology." Q.—When you went into Mr. Hart's room was the conversation altogether between Mr. Hart and yourself? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you not, while in Mr. Hart's room, behave disrespectfully to Mr. Spencer, and did not Mr. Hart rebuke you? A.—No. Q.—And did not Mr. Hart tell you that from what he saw of you then, he could quite believe that you had lost your temper while in Mr. Spencer's chambers? A.—He never said so. Q.—Are you aware that Mr. Spencer declined to take any part in the discussion which the judges had as to whether you should be dismissed or not? A.—I don't know that; but I have a reason for saying that he procured my dismissal. He often told me that he would dismiss me, and nine months ago he said to me, "Don't you think you have influence with Mr. Hart. I shall see that you will be dismissed." He always showed ill-feeling to me. Q.—When you went to Mr. Hart's did you not abuse Mr. Spencer? A.—No. Q.—Did not Mr. Hart say that if you did not behave yourself properly, he would turn you out? A.—Yes, he said so; but I don't know why. I told Mr. Hart that I had forgotten to tell him in his chambers that Mr. Spencer had called me a blackguard. At that Mr. Hart said, "You are blackguarding my house. If you don't get out of my house, I will kick you out." I never told him (Mr. Hart) that Mr. Spencer was a blackguard.

Mr. Hart, being called and examined by the plaintiff, said.—I sent for you in my chambers on a Monday. I do not remember the date. As far as I remember, I said, "What is this I hear, Desmier? I hear, you have been guilty of insubordination towards the Second Judge?" You said you had not been guilty of insubordination.

Plaintiff.—Did I not say that it was all about a rupee given me by a female suitor to serve a summons on a person named Thorley? A.—Yes. I believe you said he was personally known to you, and that you would undertake to serve the summons on him? Q.—Did I not say that I had told Mrs. Towers that she would have to point out Mr. Thorley's house?—A. I do not remember that. I was told that you undertook to serve the summons when you got a rupee.

Plaintiff.—This is a contract business, Sir. (Laughter.) Did I not say that it would be better to get Mr. Jackson to serve the summons? A.—Yes. Q.—Did I not tell you that Mrs. Towers said she was not in a hurry, and that she would find out Mr. Thorley's house? A.—I do not remember that. You told me that you had been to the Custom House and the Prince's Dock in search of Mr. Thorley, and that you had paid altogether fourteen annas buggy-hire. I do not think you ever asked me to send for the buggywalla and Mr. Jackson. Q.—Did I not tell you that Mr. J. F. Spencer had sent for me three times and asked me to apologise to Mr. Spencer, the judge? A.—Yes; and you said you would not apologise, as you were not in the wrong. I did not think you suggested that I should send for Mr. J. Spencer, the clerk. Q.—Did I not say that Mr. Spencer had called me a d—d rogue, thief, and liar, and was striking the table with his hand like a blacksmith at the forge? (Laughter.) A—You used the word rogue before me. I thought you had been insolent. I wrote a memorandum concerning your dismissal and sent it round to the judges for their opinion on it. Mr. Spencer refused to sign, while the other judges did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham.—When Desmier came to you, did he seem to be able to control his temper? A.—No. Q.—Why did not Mr. Spencer take any part in th[illegible] whether Desmier should be dism[illegible]cause Mr. Spencer did not think that a man should be a judge in his own case. Q.—Has Mr. Spencer ever made a previous application that he should be dismissed? A.—No. Mr. Spencer had told me that Desmier was very heavily involved, and that he should be asked to give substantial security. I made him give substantial security.

Re-examined by the plaintiff.—Do not all the bailiffs give security? A.—No; yours is the only case I know of. They can be called upon to give security.

Mr. N. Spencer was next called and examined by the plaintiff. He said.—On a Friday in September I told Mr. Jackson to direct you not to leave the court, as I wished to speak to you. I asked you how the summons was not served upon the Custom House officer, who was known to you, when you were paid conveyance-hire for the purpose. Q.—Did you not say give me back the money, I want to pay it back to the woman? A.—I did not. When you were offering an explanation, I did not tell you to hold your tongue. I did not fly into a rage, but said that it had been frequently brought to my notice that after you had received conveyance-hire, you returned summonses unserved, with a view to get a second allowance when the summonses were renewed. This was the inference I drew from the number of cases in which the summonses were so returned.

The examination of Mr. Spencer was not finished when the court rose. The case was adjourned until Monday (to-day).

ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

vs.

JEHANGIR EDULJEE SONAWALLA AND ANOTHER.

MR. BUDROODIN, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared to argue a rule *nisi* requiring the plaintiff to show cause why he should not carry out the terms of the decree dated 16th September, 1881, by executing a deed of appointment of a new trustee, or why a warrant should not issue for his committal for contempt of court. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendants in support of the rule. Mr. Budroodin, after reading several affidavits and the correspondence that had taken place between the solicitors of the parties to the suit, addressed the court at considerable length, absolutely denying the allegations made against Mr. M. H. Khan, and justifying the course adopted by him in carefully considering the terms of the deed submitted for his approval. To day Mr. Lang addressed the court in reply, contending that the plaintiff's solicitor had been interposing needless delay in the approval of the deed. The matter was then allowed to stand over until Thursday next for the respective counsel to come to an arrangement regarding the portion of the deed for the appointment of new trustees known as *habendum*. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the terms of the original settlement ought to be followed; whereas the defendants' counsel insisted upon a revision thereof. The court's decision will be pronounced after the abovementioned arrangement has been come to between the counsel.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keeper's. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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their bodies are thrown into a
Khun Chah or the Bloody Well.
confidential circles that the Bri
has addressed the Ameer, suggesti
Quetta column should be advanced ne
in consequence of the recent advance
sians. The Khan of Lalpoora, on bein
summoned to Kabul, is said to have replied
could not leave his post without the permissi
the British Government, regarding himself

under its authority Mahomed Alam Khan, who was appointed Governor of Ghazni under the English, is now in high favour at Kabul. Sirdar Mahomed Sarwar Khan, brother of Yayah Khan, is said to be coldly received by the Ameer, and Mir Isa and Mir Said Jan have been recently arrested. We can hardly supposed it possible that the Government which so lately scuttled out of Kandahar, has really proposed to retrace its steps towards Herat; no, not if a Russian army were in full march upon that city at this moment. But the rumour alluded to above pretty clearly displays the Asiatic idea of what the Government should do, and in that light is worth repeating.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA GUN CLUB.—The Maharaja of Durbungah has offered a prize cup valued at Rs. 200, and Sir George Greaves another of Rs. 100, to be competed for by the members of the Calcutta Gun Club.—*Statesman.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.—It is said that the Bengal Government has been induced by the Secretary of State to introduce the use of Swedish ploughs into the presidency, and that some have accordingly been sent for.—*Statesman.*

ASSAM AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—The last published official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Assam says: "Warm weather reported from the Assam Valley, together with slight showers in some districts. Cold-weather crops have suffered slightly from want of rain. A few sporadic cases of cholera reported, but public health generally good."

A LAWYER IN TROUBLE.—A member of the Dhubri bar, with a good practice, was lately in a scrape in consequence of a criminal charge brought against him under section 389 of the I. P. C. by a zemindar's amlah. The accused has, however, been able to extricate himself from the difficulties he was in, after a protracted trial lasting over a month, during which time he was kept in custody, the case being a non bailable one.—*Statesman.*

PRESENTATION TO MR. LAMBERT.—We learn that Mr. Lambert, whose appointment as Superintendent General of *Thuggee* and *Dacoity* is mad in anticipation of the sanction of the Secretary of State, will assume charge of his duties on the 10th proximo. The members of the Calcutta police force, who entertain the highest esteem for Mr. Lambert, propose to present him with a valedictory address before his departure. The address is now in the hands of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., and it is estimated will cost Rs. 500. The illuminated portion of it is being executed by Mr. Gaddy. The casket in which the address will be enclosed is to cost about Rs. 3,000.—*Statesman.*

MUNIPOOR.—The Chief Commissioner of Assam is now on his March to Munipore, to which State his Personal Assistant, Captain Trotter, has been appointed as Political Agent. Mr. Eliot will reach Munipore on March 1st, and will stay there until the 3rd. His visit must be productive of good. On leaving Munipore, Mr. Eliot turns north, and marches through the Naga country, reaching Kohima on the 11th proximo. He will halt at this station till the 13th, and will then march down to Golaghat. This visit to Munipore, and march through the Naga Country, will enable the Chief Commissioner to place the state of the frontier in a proper light before the Government. It is to be hoped that he will urge upon it the necessity for organising the Munipore forces in a manner to make them serve as a rod to keep the Nagas and similar tribes in order. When regard is had to the military position of Munipore, it is little short of wonderful that its advantages should [illegible] looked, and [illegible]

THE FIRE AT THE [illegible]

THE CALCUTTA FIRE BRIGADE.

Some three quarters of [illegible] covery of fire, the Howrah [illegible] of hand pumps only, arrived [illegible] commenced playing [illegible] what assistance they could [illegible] of the fire spreading. [illegible] Brigade were [illegible] not throw water [illegible] broke down [illegible] to the Superintendent of [illegible] advising him that his [illegible] and requesting him to [illegible] Brigade. A verbal reply [illegible] from the Magistrate [illegible] could not be called in without [illegible] for their expenses. In the meantime [illegible] fire engine arrived [illegible] Turner's request, laid her hose to the scene of the fire, and commenced pumping; but at the end of an hour, owing to the fall of the tide, she was obliged to discontinue operations, owing to the vessel's draft not allowing her to keep her position. Mr. Turner then being left without any assistance, and the place being still in flames, he wrote direct to the Superintendent of the Calcutta Fire Brigade, and invoked their aid offering to bear any expenses that might be incurred. The Calcutta Brigade arrived at about 9 0 p.m., and rendered very efficient service during the night. By 10 p.m. yesterday, the fire was got under, but the Calcutta Brigade remained on the premises till all danger of another outburst shall have passed. It is impossible at present to estimate the damage done. The buildings and machinery are covered by insurance with the Royal, the Northern, the Commercial Union, and the Queen's Fire Insurance Companies, and probably one lakh and a half's worth of jute has been destroyed. No clue to the cause of the fire has been discovered, and it is impossible to conjecture how the fire could have originated on the top of a pile of jute. The inefficiency of the Howrah Brigade, and their omitting to voluntarily call in the Calcutta Brigade, will, we understand, be brought before the Chamber of Commerce. We think it ought to be brought promptly to the notice of the Government. The Nasmyth Press in common with other presses and mills in Howrah pay large sums annually towards the maintenance of an efficient brigade. The amount of capital invested within the limits of the Howrah Municipality is enormous, and it will be to the interest of the directors in each and all of the different concerns to press for a searching enquiry and reform in institution, the efficiency of which is so vital to all. The Calcutta Brigade deserve credit for being ready for action very soon after the fire was discovered, as it was they who drove over the Howrah Bridge, but red tape [illegible] interfered with their proceeding further without a summons from that Municipality. Anything more lamentably disastrous than the action of red tape in this case could not be conceived. The only parallel to it is the recorded inaction of the soldiers at the burning of the Ring Theatre at Vienna. First, the Calcutta Brigade is stopped, because the Howrah Municipality does not summon it. Second, it cannot be summoned until a written guarantee is given that all its expenses will be paid. This may be all very regular, and yet it is most scandalous. The result is that the Calcutta Brigade knew that a fire had broken out at 10 a.m., they were ready to give the only assistance worth the name, and yet the fire had been raging for eleven hours before they were permittedd to appear on the ground. If this does not require notice at the hands of Sir Ashley Eden, the merchants or Insurance Offices had better make themselves independent of the authorities, and carry to England a protest against being made to pay for protection they are not allowed to receive.—*Indian Daily News.*

INSPECTION OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers took place yesterday (Wednesday) morning on the old parade ground. About 7 A. M. the regiment, which we were glad to see mustere very strong, formed up in open order, and received General Hughes with a general salute. After the General had walked down the ranks and inspected the men, the corps, under Col. Graham, marched past, first in column, then quarter column, and finally in the same formation at the double, the mounted Company leading. The marching, for steadiness and precision, was a marked improvement on former parades. The regiment then reformed line, and was put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Cruickshank. A few Battalion movements were next performed, and after that the regiment was ordered to skirmish, two companies to extend, two in support, and the remainder in reserve. The skirmishers advanced up to the Serpentine Tank, where, after the attacking line had been reinforced they poured a withering fire on the enemy supposed to be on the other side of the tank; fixed bayonets and charged. The companies then reformed under their markers, and having again opened out in extended order, returned skirmishing to the place whence they had started. The men were then formed up in quarter column and addressed by the inspecting officer.

General Hughes said he was very much pleased with the manner in which the men had gone through their movements, particularly the skirmishing, which was very well done. Though there were a few minor points (of which he would speak to the commanding officer hereafter) which might be improved upon yet, considering the small portion of the year during which volunteers drilled, he must say that on the whole he was very much pleased with what he had witnessed that morning, and that all the movements were gone through very creditably. This was only to be expected, considering that Volunteer Corps consisted of intelligent and educated men. He understood from their Colonel that the muster was a very good one, but he must say that in a large city like Calcutta the Corps should be very much stronger than it was; and he hoped next year to see a much larger number present. He would be very glad if the regiment would join in the parade which would be held about the 5th or 6th of next month, when they would have an opportunity of being inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Towards the close of the inspection the mounted Company under the command of Captain Bourdillon received orders to mount, and moved off in fours at the double to where their horses had been posted. Line was formed by the Tank and the Company,

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…eir …orse- …ult to …at their …to all, and …ered twice as …eft the parade, a short speech of …pressing his pride at …Regiment under his …were then dismissed.—

A RIVER STEAMER.

…, or launch, Ghattal, which plies …thal and Calcutta, met with a disaster …(Wednesday) morning at 4 a. m. She had …d her 127 passengers, exclusive of the crew …four passengers who were on board the boat, …hich was fastened to the steamer by means of ropes. She was moored at Seebpore Ghaut, but expecting the bore to set in, the *Serang*, or commander, deemed it expedient to move into deeper water, and, with that view, took up anchor, and put on steam. By this time a heavy tide set in, and drifted the steamer with such violence, that she came into collision with No. 6 Pontoon of the Hooghly Bridge. Those in the boat, anticipating the danger, severed he rope, and when the accident occurred, set to work to rescue the drowning men. The shock to the steamer was so great that she immediately became a wreck, and speedily sank. In the confusion which prevailed, some jumped overboard to save themselves, others attempted to jump on the pontoon, and some succeeded, while others fell in the water and were drift with the tide, while the younger ones clung to the arms of their parents and guardians to protect them. The police boats alongished the bridge, and near by, also promptly came to their rescue, and no fewer than 112 souls were found to be rescued. Of she remaining 15, no information has yet been received but it is hoped theyarrived on land, and are safe. No dead body has been recovered, although the police boats were cruising about the riverthe whole day. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the *Serang* and his *Sukanee* are saved. The whole of the earnings of the steamer and her effects are lost. The Ghattal was owned by Baboo Hurry Mohun Roy, a wealthy Zemindar of Calcutta, and was bought by him about two years ago. At the time of her destruction, she was worth from Rs. 10,000 to 12,000. Some portions of her wreck were found so far away as Hatkhola Ghaut and Baranagore. It was the intention of the Baboo to have sent the steamer into dock yesterday after the passengers were discharged at Burra Bazaar Ghaut. New engines and boilers were bought for this purpose. On the Baboo receiving the sad intelligence, he immediately sent his manager and cashier ier to render assistance to the men, and to remain on the ghaut the whole day, looking after the interest of the passengers.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

Colonel Dyer.—This popular officer, we are glad to learn, is improving rapidly from the effect of the accident he recently met with, and which threatened to prove fatal.—*Times.*

The Prisoner Holt.—The prisoner Holt has been convicted and sentenced by Colonel T. Weldon to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of 250 rupees, in default, three months' further rigorous imprisonment, for having cheated Charles Alfred Montgomery.—*Times.*

Reductions on the Madras Railway.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—Government have fully resolved upon reducing the number of Engineers on the Madras Railway, and have called upon the Agent and Manager to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out this proposition.

A Metor.—A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* from Guyud, 21st Feb.—It may interest your readers to know, that a brilliant meteor was seen from this spot on the evening of the 20th instant. It appeared about 20 degrees above the horizon, due west, at 6-25 p. m., and fell in a southerly direction, having a tail behind it which was visible for eight minutes after the disappearance of the meteor.

Deaths in Madras.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 8 Europeans, 19 East Indians, 22 Native Christians, 360 Hindoos, and 56 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 365 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 309. The deaths are thus classified:—6 from small'pox, 5 from measles, 102 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 25 from diarrhœa, 59 from cholera, and 144 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,572, the death rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 47·7 per 1·000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·5 per 1,000 per annum.

Deferred Opening of the Mysore Railway.—Although the Consulting Engineer of Railway in South India has reported the Mysore State Railway line fit for traffic through to the capital, the opening has been unaccountably deferred. It was expected that the line would be open on Saturday last, but orders were received from the Government of India deferring the opening till formal sanction has been gtanted to run special trains with the Maharajah, and Resident, and special troop trains. The delay in opening the line, besides causing great disappointment to the travelling public, between Bangalore and Mysore, and to merchants, must undoubtedly result in a considerable loss of revenue to the State Railway coffers. The line, so far as has been opened, has proved a most paying concern, we believe, and we are sorry that "redtapeism" should cause so much needless and vexatious delay in the way of the line being opened through to the capital.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

The Wynaad Gold Mines.—A Devalah correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* on the 21st Feb.:—The Rhodes Reef Mill was opened for crushing last evening at 3 o'clock with great *éclat*. by Major General Light, Managing Director "Success to the Rhodes Reef Mill and Company", was drunk with great enthusiasm. The whistle of the engine then signalled that operations were about to commence; in a few seconds more the well-known heavy thud of twenty stamps was heard, vibrating through the surrounding low hills. Everyone present scrutinised machinery throughout very closely, and it was the unanimous opinion of all, that the Rhodes Reef Mill was the most complete and efficient one as yet erected in the Wynaad. It is capable of crushing about 300 tons per week. The Rhodes' Reef is, if I may say so, the put reef, and very favorable results are expected from the stone. The mill ran about 40 minutes, and was then stopped. Mr. Penn, the Ootacamund photographer, was present and the mill house, and General Light's guests of the evening were photographed. A second picture of the Company's staff alone was also taken. A very pleasant evening was passed, and one by one we left much encouraged by what we had witnessed.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

Fatal Accident at Simla.—An accident happen… at Simla on Tuesday, the 14th instant, beyond Bolleaugunge… some coolies while quarrying stone loosened a large piece of rock, which fell and crushed two of the workmen to death.—*Statesman.*

Cadet Volunteers.—The Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Cadet company of Volunteers, composed of the boys of the Murree Lawrence Asylum. They will form G. Company of the 1st P. V. R. Corps.

The Educational Commission.—The Hindu community of Lahore intend sending a Memorial to the Educational Commission on the necessity of instructing the people of the Punjab through *Bhasha*, their own vernacular, and with this view to propose to Government to allow a teacher of Bhasha in every Primary School, and a teacher of Sanscrit in every Middle School and High school in the province in addition to the present Urdu and Persian teachers. —*Journal of the Anjuman-i-Punjab.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND GENERAL ROBERTS AT ALLAHABAD.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Allahabad, accompanied by Sir F. Roberts, G. C. B., on Wednesday evening. Their Excellencies met at the station by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, commanding the Division, and his staff. Sir Lepel Griffin, who was passing through Allahabad, was also at the station to meet their excellencies. At sunrise on Thursday morning, the usual salutes were fired from the Fort, one of 17 guns and the second of 15 guns.

THE SHAM FIGHT.

A parade of all the troops in the station was held on Thursday morning at 7-30 a. m. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The troops began to arrive on the parade ground shortly before 7, the first to put in an appearance being the squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry. They were shortly afterwards followed by the 28th Punjab Native Infantry, and a Field Battery, (H-6) of Artillery, the last to arrive being the 2nd Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. At a quarter before eight Sir Donald Stewart, who was accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, Generals Sir H. Macpherson, Sir G. R. Greaves, Sir C. MacGregor and a numerous staff, arrived on the grounds. After inspecting th… troops a march past took place; this was perfo… ed very creditably by all the troops, the mar… of the 28th P. N. I. being perhaps the bes… …ching troops then proceeded to the butts to the … The new cemetery and the hard part of the … left of the commenced. An imaginary enemy … day's work ghurras and canvas had been st… in the shape of rising ground to the left of the … stationed on some and the dislodgment of this … village of Neemah, the task set to the troops. … formidable force was artillery fire from the batt… The battle opened with leys being fired at the … …ery at 1,500 yards. Vol… marksmen of the L… same distance by picked rounds had been fir… N. L. Regiment. After 24 fantry took place … a general advance of the infantry was conducted … The left and centre of the attack by the 28th … dy the European Regiment, the right which the … N. I. After some brisk firing during yards … attacking force advanced to within 300 … the enemy's position, cease firing was …ed, and the Commander-in-Chief and staff …e forward to estimate the damage done. The ghurras had not suffered as much as might have been expected from the number of bullets expended, but the canvas had been pretty well riddled, and the enemy's battery was certainly *hors de combat.* Altogether the field day was a fair specimen of mimic warfare, and was both creditable to the troops, and we doubt not satisfactory to the distinguished officers who witnessed it.

In the afternoon His Excellency Sir Donald Stewart held a levee at Government House which was largely attended. Sir Frederick Roberts left Allahabad for Jubbulpore on Thursday evening, and the Commander-in-Chief left on Friday morning for Cawnpore.—*Pioneer.*

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NOTICE.

OFFERS in writing will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on MONDAY, the 27th instant, for the PURCHASE of the Paddle-steamer "DROMEDARY," now lying in the Prince's Dock.

The vessel is 191·52 gross tonnage, is fitted with a pair of diagonal oscillating condensing paddle-engines of 90 horse power nominal, diameter of cylinder 40 inches length of stroke 4 feet, and was built of iron at Birckenhead by Messrs. George Forrester and Company, Liverpool, in the year 1866.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of at least 25 per cent of the sum offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the Tender by the Port Trustees and before delivery is taken.

No reason will be assigned for the non-acceptance of any offers.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 11th February, 1882.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Pothoopary and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old Coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, Coffee trees, and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Lease in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London E.C., of Messrs. Blunt, Tebbs, and Lawford, solicitors, 95, Gresham-street, London E.C., at the Mart, and of Messrs. Full… …Co., 11, Billiter Square, London E…

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As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

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General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

NOTICE.
BOMBAY DRAINAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for works in ovoid sewer in Queen's Road and Girgaum, and 9 in. pipe sewer to intercept the pipe from Girgaum night-soil depot.

2. The drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where also printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising:—

1. Articles of agreement,
2. Specification,
3. Bill of quantities,
4. Schedule of rates,
5. Form of tender,

Can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

3. No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash.

4. Tenders must be duly signed and sealed and addressed to E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Commissioner not later than 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 10th March, 1882.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of Executive Engineer, Municipality, Water Works and Drainage, 23rd February, 1882.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make
ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at … … Rs, 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at … „ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS
o select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong………Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell………Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum ……Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES
AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, and 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.
The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.
PRICED Rs. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK,
In plain case, richly guilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES, IN RICHLY GILT CASES.
The Clock, striking ………………Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking ………………Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.
IN LACQUERED CASES.
The Clock, striking ………………Rs. 65 and 95.
The Time-Piece ………………Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank of India,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co…

LADIES' WALKING …
JUST RECEIV…

Ladies' French Kid Oxf…
Ladies' French Kid…
quality
Thorough…

Ladies' Pr…

Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, single or d…
STYLISH, SERVICEABLE, and C…

Ladies' Prunella Button Boots
VERY SUITABLE for TENDER …

CHILDRENS BOOTS AND SHOES IN …

A LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of EVEN…
UNSURPASSABLE for ELEGANCE. THEY are EMBRO…
DESIGNS, and are now the MOST FASHIONABLE SHOE…

INSPECTION SOLIC…
MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS SHOULD SEND A WORN BOOT …

WE ARE APPOINTED SOLE…
BOMBAY FOR THESE …

BADHAM, PILE …
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SE…

PIANOS FOR H…
REDUCED RATES IF TAKEN FOR…

S. ROSE & …
IMPORTERS OF …
"Cantante Resonante," Schiedmeyer, Lipp's an…
The "Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianoforte, R…
Sold in India for now nearly 30 years, is c…

LA PIANETTA F…
Cottage Piano, Compass seven Octaves from A…
Packing case extra …

IRON-FRAME …
BY
Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD and M…
FULL PARTICULARS ON…

THE "SYMPATHETIC" CO…
WIT…
METAL…
AND LATEST IMPR…

PIANOS SOLD ON THE …

SECOND-HAND …

S. ROS…
9, RAMPAR…

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S
Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her
SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.
An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENT'S SOCKS AND UNDERVESTS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend The Socks are all made with Double Heels and Feet. The Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.		Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	…Doz.	8	8
Extra Super do. do.	… „	11	8
Best Balbriggan, embroidered colours…	„	20	0
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	… „	18	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	… „	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	… „	17	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	… „	17	8
Navy Blue, striped white	… „	20	0
Plain Navy Blue, silk embroidered	… „	23	0
Best Black Lisle Thread, embroidered, Silk, for dress	…Pair	3	8
Dress Socks, best black silk	… „	8	8
MERINO SOCKS.			
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	…Doz.	20	0
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made …	„	20	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey, assorted stripes, a splendid article	… „	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	… „	22	0
Real Scotch Shetland Lambs-wool, pure Wool	… „	25	0
Hand-knit Rib ½ Hose, a splendid sock for shooting	… „	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE		Rs.	a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose Heather mixtures for Sportsmen	…Pair	3	12
Ribbed Cotton Heather mixtures, a superior article	… „	3	8
BANIANS OR UNDERVESTS.			
Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather wear	…6 for	12	0
Angola Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made	…6 for	30	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear	…6 for	30	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	36	0
Grey Lambs-wool Vests, very warm	…6 for	36	0
PANTS.			
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine	…6 for	30	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	…6 for	33	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	…6 for	45	0
Grey Scotch Lambs-wool, very warm	…6 for	33	0
Out sizes Rs. 6 extra per ½ Doz. Vests and Pants.			
CARDIGAN JACKETS.			
The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each	…Rs.	10 8 and	12 8
Warm Mufflers	„	2 0 to	2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESTABLISHED 1878.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who are about proceeding to Europe should not fail to visit the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, where they will find all they may require for the voyage, and by purchasing at this Establishment they will save

50 PER CENT,

which is a great consideration when leaving India.

MILLINERY, DRESSES, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS MADE TO ORDER UPON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

We do not advertise what we have not got, or what we cannot perform.

Give a trial order and judge for yourselves.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is painted Red, Whit… …Blue, an…

SAL…

MEHRJ…
Rampa…
In re C. …
Messrs. MEHRJE… instruction from the… Auction, THIS DAY,… 3 p.m. precisely, in one… known establishment,… gether with the good-wi… trade, as the same shall be…
All particulars may be ob…
MEHRJE…
Bombay, 27th February, 188…

BENNETT AN…
No. 3, APOLLO-…

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 22, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," a first-rate double barrelled B. L. C. F. gun in case by "Purdy," first-rate pictures and chromos, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome small pony dog-cart, saddle and bridle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Captain R. S. Simpson. The same comprises rich star and plain glassware, rich porcelain dinner and breakfast sets, green leaf dessert set, plated ware, ivory cutlery, dining and camp tables, sideboards, chairs, time-pieces, marble circular table, glass side, and occasional tables, English Brussels carpet, drawing-room, easy, and rocking chairs, table ornaments, a mahogany square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," music canterbury and stools, whatnots, book case, engravings and water-colour paintings, hatstand, teapoys, a large iron bedstead, a green painted bedstead, travelling cots, writing tables, almirah, with plate glass mirror, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, dispense and cooking utensils, sundry books, a collection of choice plants in tube and pots, ferns, stumps, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 pony dogcart, a set of pony harness, a side saddle and bridle, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

The property of another gentleman.

1 handsome four seat open carriage with a flea-bitten grey Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer & Sohone, handsome China vases, fine Surat goats and kids, large China bath tubs, large China flower pots, rich table ornaments, saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Roger Sedgwick, Esq., the same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea-services, best electroplated ware, such as curry dishes, cruet frame, toast rack, breakfast companion, salt cellars, salver, ice tongs, sugar basins, sauce boats, set of dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, set of fish knives and forks in mahogany case, biscuit box, muffineers, sets of table spoons and forks, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, side-board, whatnot, pier, circular, oval tripod, monkey, dressing, washing and writing tables, drawing and dining room, arm and without arm chairs, easy and reclining couches, drawing and dining room, arm, and without arm mallet pattern chairs, pridieu chairs, lady's Davenport, a first-rate mahogany square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Sohone," hanging and table argand lamps, handsome 4 post brass bedsteads, iron baby's cot, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, China bathing tubs, towel-horse, Camobay carpets, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and crowns, books, rich Japanese vases, plants, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and grain sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway Goods depot Wari-bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st March at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods and grain sweepings.

On MONDAY, the 6th March at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria-road, Mazagon, opposite to the Sassoon Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano-forte by "John Broadwood and Sons," rich table ornament, China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and crowns, a lot of photographic kit, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th February, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

…UAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS D… …NDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAW… Co. will sell by public auction at their …

…tings. 5 cases prints.
…ties. 3 bales scarlet cloth.
…olored cloth.
…tins 1 lb. American butter.
…1 lb. tins condensed milk.
…ses lustre beads Nos. 0 and 1.
…ite shirting.
…underwriters—
…bordered shirtings S. W. D.
…concerned.
…gs sea-damaged.
…e risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
…s 50 gross steamer safety matches.
…s 25 gross large safety matches.
…e Allybhoy and on account and at …
…risk of F. A. Lavars.
…s. Loreaine.
…ater tumblers, plain and fluted.
…AT 2 P.M.
…that may be offered.

…the 27th inst., sale comm… …ORD & Co. are instructed to sell… …Retreat," Marin Hill, Mazagon… …mple, the valuable and hand… …wood and teakwood household … crockery and glassware, a … N. and S. W. Smith, table …some oleographs, pictures, … &c., the property of the …same comprises glassware, …services, best plated cruet … vegetable and hotwater …ers, waiters, spoons and …table cutlery, blackwood … drawing-room, dining, …ashhand tables, teapoys, … reclining couches, side… …rella stands, drawing … and mallet-pattern …els carpet, a rosewood … piano stool, carved … wardrobe, glass cup… screens, cheval and … lamps, baby's perry, …me oleographs, bath, …utensils, wearing ap… …n pots, china garden …

…ARTLEY STEAM

…h instant, at 3 p.m. …l by Public Auction …